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65TH CONGRESS, 3d Session | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES | DOCUMENT No. 1856

WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES

(Late a Representative from Virginia)

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

DELIVERED IN THE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES

SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Proceedings in the House
February 16, 1919

Proceedings in the Senate
April 17, 1918

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
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DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM A. JONES

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, *April 17, 1918.*

Mr. FLOOD. Mr. Speaker, the Members of the Virginia delegation and the House have heard with profound regret of the death of one of its most beloved Members, the distinguished gentleman representing the first congressional district of Virginia, Hon. WILLIAM A. JONES, who had the distinction of the longest continuous service of the membership of the present House. I offer the following resolutions:

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM A. JONES, a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee of 18 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, April 18, 1918, at 12 o'clock noon.

THURSDAY, *April 18, 1918.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

We bless Thee, Infinite Spirit, our Heavenly Father, for that long line of patriots, statesmen, and soldiers who by their daring and heroism made our Nation possible, a government of the people, by the people, for the people, and who have brought it through every crisis it has been called upon to meet.

We thank Thee for what they did, but more for that deep and hidden principle within which prompted them to high resolves and self-sacrifice, which while it lives insures the life and perpetuity of our Republic.

With profound sorrow and keen regret we are called upon to record the death of a veteran Member of this House, who, though modest, was ever firm in his convictions; strong, yet unobtrusive; a patriot who served his State and Nation with all the fervor of soul. Comfort his colleagues, friends, and those to whom he was near and dear with the imperishable hope that he lives to a larger life in one of God's many mansions; through Him who died that we might live. Amen.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Waldorf, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolution:

Senate resolution 227

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM A. JONES, a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee of six Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join a committee appointed by the House of Representatives to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

And that in compliance under the second resolution the Vice President had appointed as a committee on the part of the Senate Mr. Swanson, Mr. Overman, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Norris, and Mr. McNary.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair appoints the following committee to attend the funeral of the late Representative JONES, of Virginia: Mr. Holland, Mr. Montague, Mr. Watson of Virginia, Mr. Saunders of Virginia, Mr. Glass, Mr. Harrison of Virginia, Mr. Carlin, Mr. Slemp, Mr. Flood, Mr. Garrett of Tennessee, Mr. Slayden, Mr. Austin, Mr. Helm, Mr. Towner, Mr. Talbott, Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, Mr. Estopinal, and Resident Commissioners de Veyra, Yangco, and Davila.

SATURDAY, *April 20, 1918.*

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair lays before the House a communication, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

SAN JUAN, P. R., *April 19.*

SPEAKER HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C.:

Porto Rico House takes part in mourning of Congress and Nation for death of illustrious Representative WILLIAM A. JONES, who devoted such noble thoughts and continuous labor to this country, where his memory will be always kept with gratitude.

JOS. E. DE DIEGO, *Speaker.*

SATURDAY, *April 27, 1918.*

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House set aside Sunday, the 26th day of May, for addresses on the life, character, and public services of my

late eminent colleague, WILLIAM A. JONES, a Representative of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to set aside Sunday, May 26, to memorialize the late Representative WILLIAM A. JONES, of Virginia. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

FRIDAY, *May 2, 1918.*

Mr. YANGCO. Mr. Chairman, I should like to read a cablegram I received this morning from Manuel L. Quezon, the president of the Senate, and Sergio Osmeña, the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Philippine Islands. It is as follows:

MANILA, P. I., *May 2, 1918.*

VEYRA, *Washington:*

Memorial services were held the night before last at the session hall of the house of representatives in honor of Mr. JONES, with attendance of the Governor General, members of cabinet, legislature, and supreme court, provisional governors, municipal delegations, Army, and Navy, etc. Speakers were the Governor General, presidents of both houses of the legislature, a representative from the Filipino Chamber of Commerce, a representative from labor unions, and leaders of political parties.

MANUEL L. QUEZON,
President Philippine Senate.
SERGIO OSMEÑA,
Speaker House of Representatives.

MONDAY, *May 20, 1918.*

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, some days since the House agreed to have the memorial exercises in relation to the late Representative JONES on next Sunday, May 26. Owing to the inability of several Members to participate in these exercises on this date and awaiting the memorial proceedings, official and semiofficial, from the Philippine Islands, I ask unanimous consent that that order be vacated. Subsequently I will ask that another date be fixed.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to vacate the order for memorial services on May 26 for the late Representative JONES, of Virginia. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

FRIDAY, *January 3, 1919.*

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to ask unanimous consent that Sunday, the 16th of February, be set aside for memorial exercises on the life, character, and public services of the late Representative WILLIAM A. JONES.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Montague] asks unanimous consent that Sunday, February 16, be set aside for memorial services for the late Representative JONES. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

SUNDAY, *February 16, 1919.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. Butler].

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Heavenly Father!

> That God, which ever lives and loves,
> One God, one law, one element,
> And one far-off divine event
> To which the whole creation moves,

We thank Thee that the door of the holy of holies is ever open to Thy children, where they can commune with Thee, find inspiration to guide them in the duties of life, consolation for their sorrows, solace for the loss of loved ones, and everlasting hope.

We meet here to-day in memory of four great men who wrought on the floor of this House for their constituents, their respective States, and the Nation they loved.

May those who knew them best speak from their hearts, that their records may be left in the archives of the Nation they loved, that others may read and be inspired with patriotism and devotion.

Comfort those who knew and loved them with the eternal hope that sometime, somewhere, they shall meet them in a land where partings shall be no more and love shall find its own; and everlasting praise be Thine, through Him who demonstrated that life is stronger than death. Amen.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the next order for to-day.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. Montague, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That Sunday, February 16, 1919, be set apart for addresses upon the life, character, and public services of Hon. WILLIAM A. JONES, late a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration and adoption of the resolutions which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 582

Resolved, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. WILLIAM A. JONES, late a Member of this House from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public career, the House, at the conclusion of the exercises of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The question was taken; and the resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Flood] will take the chair.

Mr. Flood took the chair.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, exercises by this House in memory of my late colleague, WILLIAM A. JONES, have been delayed in order to obtain copies of the memorial proceedings had in his behalf by the people of Manila and the Legislature of the Philippine Islands, proceedings so appropriately related to this occasion that I request unanimous consent that they may be made a part of the memorial record of our deceased colleague.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that the memorial proceedings referred to be made a part of the memorial record of our deceased colleague. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent that any absent Member unavoidably detained from these exercises to-day may be permitted to extend his remarks in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia also asks unanimous consent that any Member unavoidably detained may have permission to extend his remarks in the Record. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

Address of Mr. Montague, of Virginia

Mr. Speaker: Amidst the accumulated work and labor of the closing days of this Congress, the last of the fourteen Congresses in which my late colleague continuously served, we may well pause to recall the life, character, and public services of a Representative so able, faithful, and successful.

William Atkinson Jones was born at Warsaw, the county seat of Richmond County, Va., on March 21, 1849, and there he lived until his death in the George Washington University Hospital, in the city of Washington, on April 17, 1918. He came from honorable American stock. His great-grandfather, Joseph Jones, was a general in the Revolutionary War, an intimate and trusted friend of Lafayette, and subsequently postmaster of Petersburg, Va., by appointment of Jefferson. Thomas Jones, the son of Joseph, married Mary Lee, the daughter of Richard Lee, long a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from Westmoreland County, a first cousin of the famous Richard Henry Lee; and from this marriage was born Thomas Jones, the second, who married Anne Seymour Trowbridge, of Plattsburg, N. Y., who were the father and mother of him to whose memory we would at this hour pay homage. I should add that James Trowbridge, his maternal grandfather, was recognized by the Congress for his gallantry at the battle of Plattsburg in 1814. So he came of goodly heritage, a heritage of which he never boasted, but which he exemplified by a life of high purpose and eminent usefulness.

His boyhood fell upon the stormy days of the great War Between the States and upon its abhorrent aftermath. His father, a man of character and force, an intrepid soldier upon many a field of battle, a lawyer of success, and a judge of uprightness, realizing the temper and promise of his son, entered him as a cadet in the Virginia Military Institute in the fall of 1864, where he remained until the evacuation of Richmond, serving as occasion required with the corps of that famous institute in defense of the capital of his State. Thus as a boy of 16 he did arduous and valiant military service. He was then placed in Coleman's School, at Fredericksburg, a fine academy, from which he entered the University of Virginia in October, 1868. In that institution, with a corps of great professors and with a remarkable student body, upon all of whom he made an enviable impression, he worked faithfully and successfully, graduating with distinction in its school of law in June, 1870. Here, too, he was noted as an athlete, as those of us who knew him twenty-five years ago in his great vigor and physical beauty can well appreciate.

But, Mr. Speaker, education is not alone obtained from academies and universities, from study and observation, but largely, though unconsciously, from environment and the habits and traditions of the social group with which one comes into immediate contact. Perhaps not since the days of Athens did so small a section of country with a population so negligible in numbers ever put upon the stage of public activity in so brief a time so many great and illustrious men as were found in the period just prior and subsequent to the Revolution in the northern neck of Virginia, a narrow strip of country lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. Within a few miles of Mr. JONES's home were born Washington, Madison, and Monroe; "Light Horse Harry" Lee, of revolutionary renown; Richard Henry Lee, the mover of the Declaration

of Independence and the rival of Henry as the orator of the Revolution; Francis Lightfoot Lee, the signer of that document; Charles Lee, Attorney General in Washington's Cabinet; Arthur Lee, the negotiator of the treaty of 1778 between the United States and France, and later Robert Edward Lee, ranked by many eminent critics as the foremost military captain of the English-speaking race; while close by lived John Taylor, of Caroline, who wrought mightily for free institutions, and George Mason, the author of the first Bill of Rights formulated in America and regarded by Washington as having the finest intellect of his time.

These mighty names and their mighty deeds, contributing so largely to the standards of patriotism and public life of America, found young Jones not unresponsive to their nourishing influences and ennobling traditions. Such an atmosphere, such historic and patriotic associations, constitute a fortunate school within which to rear an American statesman.

In July, 1870, he was admitted to the bar of his native county, where his character, ability, learning, and industry soon bore him to the very front of his profession. Within three years after coming to the bar he was elected Commonwealth's attorney by the people of his county, which office he filled with rare distinction and satisfaction for ten years. He was a fearless, sometimes a stern, but always a just prosecutor. In the year 1890, when he was elected to the Fifty-second Congress, he was at the head of the bar of his section of Virginia, appearing with success in many important cases in the State and Federal courts. At the bar, as upon the hustings, he was a powerful advocate, a student of facts and of law, presenting his cases not always with the utmost tact but with a directness and power of argument that was usually irresistible. He did not thrust the rapier; he rather wielded the broad

blade, and, sustained by a moral force, a mental vigor, and a commanding presence, he made one of the most formidable and successful advocates of his State before juries and courts, nisi prius and appellate.

Mr. Speaker, by heredity, by education, and by historic and patriotic environment, it seemed quite inevitable that he would devote himself to public affairs. So we find him very early in life the bold and brilliant defender of his party's faith and the fame and good name of his Commonwealth. He was frequently impressed for duty upon the hustings, and in some instances he met in debate the ablest men of the opposition from home and abroad. And none met him who ever forgot him, and many of his ablest antagonists cherished no wish to cross swords with him again. At times he was almost merciless in debate. His intensity of conviction, his accurate and quick perception of the weak joint in the armor of his opponent, made him one of the most formidable debaters of his State in his day and generation. This may seem exaggerative by those of this House who only saw him of recent years, bending under the weight of pain and disease, but those who have known him as I have known him, who have heard him as I have heard him, will unhesitatingly confirm this appreciation of his extraordinary forensic power.

Mr. Speaker, the qualities which I have mentioned, together with his compelling personality, his vehement confidence in the potency of free institutions, and his contributions of speech and pen to the public questions of the day led to his nomination to the Fifty-second Congress in a memorable campaign over a very popular opponent, the Republican Member of the district. Nor was his victory ephemeral. He was no erratic comet, but rather a fixed star, growing in steady and expanding radiance. So from his election in 1890 to the day of his death he received the continuous and deepening confidence of a great constitu-

ency, and it may be truthfully affirmed that had he lived through the fall of 1918 he would have been nominated and elected without opposition.

Once or twice his district was changed, but these changes brought him constituents of equal if not increased friendliness and confidence. Nor did he employ the usual methods of securing political support. In his long career and contests he never by word or letter personally solicited a single vote, unless appeals to the people through the press and from the rostrum should be so construed. Indeed, save in rare instances, he never sent out a public document unless he had a specific request therefor.

He approached his constituents as he would have them approach him, upon a plane of mutual respect, consideration, and confidence. But no Member of this House was ever more watchful of the rights and interests of his constituents, singular or collective. He never spared himself in their behalf, and among the last of his public acts, performed with great pain and inconvenience, was his irrefutable presentation of a great harbor improvement to the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. Speaker, I should not undertake on this occasion to assemble and assess all the public services of my late eminent colleague, but I would mention two instances as best exhibiting the true temper and test of his political ideals, which were to be found in his unvarying and vehement conviction of the right and success of peoples to govern themselves.

The first instance was the effective part he took in his own State in behalf of the direct election of United States Senators by the people, and, pending its accomplishment by constitutional amendment, his able, brilliant, and persistent efforts in behalf of a ballot primary as the means of instructing or controlling the State legislature in the selection of Senators. The wisdom of his statesmanship

in advocacy of such methods I will not discuss, my purpose being only to show his political convictions, his confidence in the right of the people to elect their political agents as essential to the proper maintenance of free institutions.

The second instance evidencing the same faith was his able and indefatigable efforts to give to the Filipinos the fullest measure of self-government compatible with their political development and with the ultimate purpose of their complete independence. The merits or demerits of his views upon this subject I will not now discuss, save to observe that his service in behalf of these distant peoples was the crowning achievement of his public life as it was the supreme evidence of his political faith and philosophy. He firmly believed that all just governments should rest upon the consent of the governed. This conviction was the source and object of his constant activities.

Mr. Speaker, many here recall his presence on this floor battling for this ideal and for this legislation. We recall how he seemed to forget his physical limitations, and with a memory of all the facts and history involved in the question, with his soul aglow at the prospects of the larger liberties which the legislation would promote, by argument and tact and tenacity he guided through this House that great measure which will make his name blessed forevermore by the people of these far-away isles, as it is already embalmed in their grateful and fervent affections.

I accompanied him from the House to his committee room after the final passage of that measure. Tired and worn was he, but no word of personal exultation did he utter; only with winsome smile and subdued voice was a simple expression of gratitude that he had helped in his day and generation to extend the frontiers of human freedom. This was the great achievement of his long career, an achievement that will be memorialized in enduring

form by the peoples of the Philippine Islands, and a culmination worthy of the best traditions of American statesmanship.

Mr. Speaker, I must now close my inadequate appreciation of this incorruptible public servant, this brave man, with resolute tenacity of purpose, with abounding confidence in the merits of any cause which he espoused, and fearless determination to give to it all of his strength and courage, to speak most briefly of his capacity for friendships. He had many friends and in them he saw little but what was good. He was slow to give his affections, but once given they were inflexible. It would be invidious to call the roll of his true and tried friends. But one I will ever remember, who from college to casket gave him an unbroken flow of affection, and who with sad face and moist eyes came in the early morning from another State to view the remains of his dead friend. And there are those of this Congress, amidst the associations of this Hall, who will recall the beautiful friendship so long existing between him and the brilliant De Armond, of Missouri.

I would not lift the veil which hides the outer world from the activities and felicities of his home life, save to say that he was a kindly neighbor, a delightful host, a dutiful and affectionate son, a true and faithful husband, and a generous and loving father. He truly met all of the near and tender relations of life.

His death has wrung grievously the hearts of many, and he will long be missed by his district, his State, and this House, in which he was for so many years a distinguished Member. The funeral committee of this House will ever vividly recall the glowing and gorgeous spring morning when troops of friends and neighbors gathered about the open grave in the cemetery of Saint John's Church, in full view of his home, where amidst the singing of birds and

the moaning of friends he was laid away in the soil he loved so well.

Mr. Speaker, he was ready for the summons. He was aware of the slender thread of life left him, for the pain and agony of his fatal disease told him only too plainly of the nearing end. But—

> Men must endure
> Their going hence as their coming thither;
> Ripeness is all.

He was indeed the "full grain in the ear," ripe and hanging lightly to be plucked by the Hand Divine. With courage and hope he quietly met the end, and at this hour I pay my homage to the memory of a true patriot, a great public servant, a noble and high-minded man, Virginia's loyal son, America's dauntless defender, and my dear friend.

Address of Mr. Towner, of Iowa

Mr. Speaker: The service of William Atkinson Jones as a Representative from the State of Virginia began with the Fifty-second Congress. He became chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs at the commencement of the Sixty-second Congress. It was at that time I became associated with him as a member of that committee, and such association continued until the time of his death.

Under the rules of the House all proposed legislation concerning the islands which came to us as a result of the War with Spain is within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Insular Affairs. A brief period of military occupancy followed the adoption of the treaty by which we assumed jurisdiction of the islands—an organic act under which the Philippines were governed until the passage of the law now in operation was enacted by Congress in 1902.

Under the act of 1902 the complete pacification of the islands was accomplished. Local laws were enacted, courts of justice established, sanitation effected, a public-school system inaugurated. In general great progress in all directions was made. Still it was understood both by the people of the islands and by the people of the United States that the law of 1902 was but a temporary enactment and that the time had arrived for further legislation under which a larger measure of self-government should be given the islands. To the character of such legislation the gentleman from Virginia had given much study and thought, and to its formulation he gave serious attention immediately he became chairman of the committee.

The original draft of the bill was exclusively the work of Mr. Jones; but preliminary to its submission to the full

committee it was informally submitted for consideration to the ranking member of the majority, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Garrett], and to myself as ranking minority member. Frequent and sometimes prolonged consultations were held. Although there was frequent disagreement, our relations throughout were the most cordial. When the bill was presented to the full committee there was little controversy over the legislative provisions. The only controversy that arose and upon which there was political alignment was over the preamble.

The preamble referred to stated in several whereases the future purpose of the people of the United States with regard to the Philippines. This declaration of purpose had its origin in a series of events which it may be of interest briefly to review:

March 20, 1912, at the opening of the Sixty-second Congress, Mr. JONES, for the first time chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, introduced a bill "To establish a qualified independent government for the Philippine Islands and to fix a date when such qualified independence shall become absolute and complete." The bill provided that "on and after the 4th day of July, 1921, the full and complete independence of the Philippines shall be and is hereby acknowledged."

The bill was favorably reported by the Committee on Insular Affairs and placed on the calendar of the House. Opposition developed among the majority and it was not pressed for passage. Soon afterwards the Democratic Party in its national convention at Baltimore announced its platform regarding the Philippines, declaring for the independence of the islands not at any fixed time, but "as soon as a stable government can be established."

In accordance with this announced policy of his party, on July 11, 1914, Mr. JONES introduced a bill in the pre-

amble of which it was declared that the purpose of the United States was to give the Philippine Islands " absolute and complete independence " when " a stable government can be established." The bill was favorably reported by the committee and passed the House, but failed of consideration by the Senate.

Practically the same bill was introduced by Mr. Jones in the next Congress. The bill was favorably considered by the committee, but was not reported by reason of the action of the Senate. The chairman of the Committee on the Philippines in the Senate [Mr. Hitchcock] introduced in the Senate a bill alike in substance with the Jones bill. As it was reported from the committee, however, it had a different preamble, which declared that independence would be given the Philippines " when in the judgment of the United States it will be to the permanent interest of the people of the Philippine Islands."

The debate in the Senate centered around this declaration, and after it had proceeded several days the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. Clarke] introduced an amendment directing the President to withdraw our authority and control of the Philippines and to recognize their independence in not less than two years and not more than four years from the approval of the act. The amendment was adopted to the astonishment of everybody, the preamble was withdrawn, and the bill passed the Senate and came to the House. When considered in the House the debate centered on the Clarke amendment, which was finally stricken out and the Jones bill, with its preamble promising independence " as soon as a stable government can be established," was substituted, adopted, and is now the law.

It was only an act of simple justice that in this manner was brought about the passage of the Jones bill. Without much division of sentiment that was the desire of the House. The minority, while opposing the preamble, fav-

ored the legislation, of which the preamble was really not a part. Besides, the minority recognized the power and right of the majority to enact its views into law, and if any bill giving expression to such views was to pass the minority desired it should be the bill prepared and presented by Mr. JONES, who was held in highest esteem by the entire membership of the House.

In the minority report on the Senate bill, which I prepared and presented, I said:

> The minority members of the committee are glad to express their profound respect and affectionate regard toward this Nestor of the House [Mr. JONES], whose record of continuous service is longest among the entire membership of that body. It may not be improper to express the hope that his party associates in the House may substitute his bill for the Senate bill, so that its passage may be the crowning act of a long, an honorable, and a distinguished career of public service.

In practical operation the Jones law has proven successful and satisfactory. Under it the people of the islands have continued progressive and prosperous. The proof given by this legislation, with its large measure of self-government, has satisfied the people of the Philippines that the United States has no other desire than the happiness and well-being of their people. In the enactment of the Jones law the United States was but carrying into effect the declaration of President McKinley, made in 1900, that the government of the islands which the United States intended to establish was "designed not for our satisfaction or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace, and prosperity of the Philippine Islands."

The effect of this legislation has been also satisfactory to the people of the United States. They have a higher respect for the capacity of the people of the Philippines for self-government. They have a greater belief in their

gratitude and loyalty. The spontaneous exhibition of patriotic devotion given by the people of the Philippines when the United States entered the war against Germany and the generous offer of their sons in defense of this country and in support of the cause for which we fought have touched the hearts of Americans most deeply.

The people of the Philippines early learned of the devotion of Mr. JONES to their cause. He was from the first their champion. They watched the progress of his bill with continued and deep interest. When its success was finally announced their enthusiasm was most strongly made manifest by cheers and honors for its author. When the sad message was carried across the Pacific that their friend and benefactor was dead there was universal grief and mourning in the islands.

The Philippine Review, a most excellent and remarkably able journal, said:

> When the sad news of the death of WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, the name that stands with that of Rizal as the greatest sponsor of Philippine liberties, was known to the Filipino people the profoundest sorrow was felt in every home in the islands. His death is considered as a national tragedy and mourned by the entire nation.

The Hon. Manuel L. Quezon, now president of the Philippine Senate, who, as Delegate from the islands to the Congress of the United States, was associated with Mr. JONES throughout the long struggle to secure the passage of the Jones law, and without whose able and devoted labors its passage could not have been secured, said:

> The death of Mr. JONES, the most loyal and sincere friend of the Filipino people and constant champion of their liberties, is the greatest national loss suffered by our country since Rizal was taken away from us. The most patriotic Filipino could not have consecrated himself more completely to the defense of our interests.

The Hon. Sergio Osmeña, the able and greatly loved speaker of the Philippine House of Representatives, said:

It is impossible to express in words the profound grief which now shrouds the Filipino people. If Mr. JONES had been a Filipino his never-flagging interest for this country would have given him the right for the complete recognition of all. The fact that Mr. JONES, without being of our race, concentrated all his energy and enthusiasm for nearly 20 years to our cause makes him so deserving of our respect and our gratitude that it would not be sufficient that with a throbbing heart before his tomb we tender him our tears and our affections. He will live while there breathes a Filipino.

It is a great accomplishment to have been of real service to ten millions of people. It is a still greater accomplishment to have won their confidence and love. To have become a necessary part of the history of a people is to reach the highest place to which human ambition can aspire. Such was the accomplishment and such will be the place in history of WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, whose memory we honor on this day.

Address of Mr. Garrett, of Tennessee

Mr. Speaker: The man whose memory we formally honor to-day in accordance with the custom of the House was an intellectual and physical aristocrat, but a temperamental and spiritual democrat.

He was born of Virginia and Massachusetts. Through his veins there coursed the best blood of the Old Dominion and the Old Bay State. His father was of the proud and honorable citizenry of Virginia; his mother a most conspicuous representative of the culture and charm of Massachusetts.

Thus bred, he could not normally have been other than the gentleman he was.

The district which he for so long a time represented in the Congress of the United States is made up of a territory as historic as any spot of like dimensions on the earth. Within its confines were born three Presidents of the United States—Washington, Madison, and Monroe—men, by the way, who were not made great by becoming President, but who made the Presidency great. They were practical architects and builders of States and nations.

There, too, was born Gen. Robert Edward Lee. Others might be mentioned—statesmen, writers, soldiers, clergy. That section of tidewater Virginia has produced them all. Scarce a square mile of that territory but is hallowed by some tradition which is sacredly great.

Hon. William A. Jones was worthy, both personally and officially, the fine traditions and spirit of that great section whence he came.

Physically he was of well-nigh perfect proportion and build. His features were of finest line, his bearing was one of graeious dignity and unostentatious knightliness.

His gentlemanliness came from the heart out. It was inbred; it was of the warp and woof of his spirit.

Intellectually I think we may justly say, measuring our words as we say it, that he was profound. He had a very thoroughly disciplined mind and a very active and nimble one. He discerned in a flash what many others were compelled to toil and grope for. He was a broad-based lawyer. I mean by this that he understood the philosophy of the law, comprehended its purposes, appreciated its deepness.

Quite naturally, possessing the mental traits he did, he understood history. I do not mean simply that he knew history; I mean that he understood it. He comprehended its philosophy, too. He caught the significance of events as applied to human life and destiny. Thus, Mr. Speaker, he was prepared to be and was a great lawmaker. Understanding life, knowing human nature, having information of the past which was accurate, and being able to analyze with quick and usually unfailing accuracy the significance of great activities, he was prepared for great work, and he rendered it.

It is no part of my purpose to review here to-day the history of our acquisition of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico. It is fair to say that to 99 per cent of our population the former came to us unexpectedly. Their coming marked an epoch in the life of our Republic. Whatever views gentlemen may entertain as to the ethics, the policy, the wisdom of our taking them, all will join in the assertion that it was epochal. It brought new and unknown problems for our solution. The gravity of our responsibility was appreciated nowhere more than in the House of Representatives of the United States, which prepared to meet it.

There was accordingly created a committee to deal with these grave and intricate things—the Committee on Insular Affairs.

I think it is safe to assert that no stronger legislative committee was ever created than that first Committee on Insular Affairs. Of course, all the big men in the House could not be placed on it; there were too many, but all who were placed on it were big, intellectually and morally.

Mr. JONES was made the ranking minority member of this great and then overwhelmingly important committee. From that time forth the solution of problems affecting the Philippines and Porto Rico became his great official life work. Other duties he met, of course, but the insular themes were his first and constant study.

He had very pronounced convictions as to both the theoretical and practical phases of these problems. I was not a Member of this Congress during the early years when these questions were being dealt with, and of course my knowledge of what occurred is only historical, but from what I then learned by reading the current news and comment and from what I later learned of the character and force of Mr. JONES by personal contact with him I can readily understand that, although in the minority upon the committee, his force must have even then been greatly felt, and I dare say modified in a measure, at least, the general policy pursued by the Congress.

In later years, when his party came into power, he became chairman of this committee. His death, by the way, removed from the committee the last of the Democrats who were appointed upon it at the time of its organization. I am not sure, but I think our colleagues, Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, who was its first chairman, and the former Speaker of this House, Mr. Cannon, are the only Members of the House now who originally were upon that distinguished committee.

When Mr. JONES became chairman he immediately set himself to the task of trying to write his ideals into the law. He had no easy task, as I have good occasion to

know, because I had the honor of being intimately associated with his activities and know the difficulties that confronted him, both in Congress and out.

He did not, indeed, succeed in accomplishing the full measure of his purposes and desires, but he was able—having in this the cooperation of almost all—to greatly increase the quantum of power to be exercised by the people of Porto Rico and to liberalize the government of the Philippines to a point that was scarcely supposed possible by many a decade ago. The Philippine bill likewise carried in it a declaration of purpose on the part of Congress which gives assurance of ultimate absolute independence.

This latter thing was the great hope of Mr. JONES from the time I first became officially associated with him upon the committee in the Fifty-ninth Congress. If he could have but seen the full consummation of his great dream of Philippine independence I think he would have died supremely and superbly happy.

I need not dwell here upon the feeling which exists toward Mr. JONES in the Philippine Islands, because I am sure all know that his is the best-loved name of all the Americans who have had to do with Philippine affairs.

He justly deserves these honors. He was from the beginning struggling for these ideals. In this, I think, he represented the real, deep thought and feeling of America. As a matter of fact, Mr. Speaker, this thought has been nearly always reflected, but it has not been always possible of accomplishment in the measure that Mr. JONES was able to give.

Just here I think it quite proper to say that the first chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs—and that was before my first service in Congress—was Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, as I said a few moments ago. I happen to know historically of a very great fight for a very great principle made by the gentleman from Wisconsin, and I

think when the history of the Philippine Islands is written—by Filipinos or by Americans—that those writing it should know and say that it was largely due to the forceful energy of the gentleman from Wisconsin that there was put into the original organic Philippine act the recognition of the principle of representative government in the Philippines; that is to say, the election of an assembly. The gentleman from Wisconsin did great work along the line of self-government even in those days.

The gentleman from Virginia followed under different conditions and in different days. He wrought well and wisely. He was grounded in the principles of liberty. He was grounded in the spirit of democracy.

I think I shall not refer to any of the personal phases of our relations. He was a man of intense convictions—I do not know whether it would be proper to say prejudice or not. It has always been a difficult thing for me to distinguish at times between convictions and prejudices. He was a very aggressive man. When he felt, in committee or elsewhere, that he was being obstructed for trifling purposes, or for any purpose that was not sincere and in good faith, it was very terrible to have to deal with him.

He was a most lovable man in his private life, as I know, because I had opportunity of being associated with him. He was a man of tender sentiment, graceful in person, gracious in his temperament and demeanor, a chivalrous, splendid, knightly gentleman. His death is a loss, both personal and public, to which it is difficult to properly reconcile any thoughts and feelings.

Address of Mr. Slayden, of Texas

Mr. Speaker: It is a melancholy pleasure to pay tribute to the memory of a man who was both wise and good. In the course of my service of 22 years in this House I have met no man who in my opinion measured more fully up to that high standard than our lamented friend.

Soon after coming to Congress I was thrown into more or less intimate relations with that chivalrous Virginia gentleman, William A. Jones, and as that intimacy grew so did my love and respect for him. He was tall enough to see beyond the confines of a congressional district, or even over the boundary of a State. In his desire for justice he compassed the universe. He stood for justice and humanity everywhere and fought for the rights of Asiatics just as earnestly and courageously as for those of his own fellow Americans.

The greatest work done by our distinguished friend during his long legislative service was of a purely American nature, although primarily in behalf of aliens. His public service was a reaffirmation, by vote and speech, of the rights of man as set out in the Declaration of Independence. His character and mind were illustrated in his noble efforts to help a foreign people on whom an outside power had imposed an unwelcome government. That it is a beneficent government, and in the main wisely administered, does not alter the fact that it is unwelcome. I recall no instance in all history where alien government has been acceptable to any people. No people of spirit have ever cheerfully consented to it, and the Filipinos, who were the special wards of Mr. Jones, have repeatedly shown that they do not lack spirit.

Mr. Jones did not believe in the government of the conqueror. He was too thoroughly American for that, and

held firmly to the fundamental American faith that governments derive all just powers from the consent of the governed. He was not dazzled by the glamour of colonial empire nor drawn into a compromise with conscience by the possibility of profitable trade.

An honest thinker, the thought never came to him that a political act which would be wrong when done by a German or Austrian could be right when done by an American, and even less so when associated with the possibility of profit. He had no patience with the cant and hypocrisy that plead for democracy and self-government on one continent and deny it on another. He could not be persuaded that principles are lost in crossing the seas or less insistent in Asia than in Europe and America.

He was the commanding figure among many leaders in the fight for justice for the Philippines from the time those islands passed to the control of the United States. Although occasionally defeated, he was encouraged and sustained by the thought that right must ultimately prevail. His devotion to their cause earned him the gratitude and love of 10,000,000 people, and his memory will be forever linked with the blessings of liberty and independence which they are destined to enjoy.

He was a member of the Anti-Imperialist League, an association of gentlemen who for 20 years have given freely of their time and means to see that American principles of government shall be applied to the Philippines. That organization, more, perhaps, than any individual, in or out of Congress, knew and appreciated the work that Representative JONES did for the establishment of the political rights of the Filipinos. It relied on him, and he never failed to meet its expectations.

Mr. Speaker, it may be said to the credit of the American Congress that, with all but a relatively few Members, the occupation of the archipelago has always been re-

garded as a temporary measure. In the minds of most Members, including many who have for this or that reason voted against the grant of independence to the Filipinos, there has persisted the thought and purpose to concede it to them at some convenient season. In some instances these votes were, I believe, in response to party exigency and political platforms and not a true reflection of the views of Members. It is one of the evils of party government—which system, let me say in passing, I believe in—that such things do occasionally happen.

Of course, strange as it may seem, there have always been some of our fellow citizens who believed that we should keep the islands for commercial exploitation, but I will not reflect on my countrymen by believing there have ever been more than a negligible number. It is the basest form of kaiserism.

I was here when Dewey won his victory at Manila, and like most of my countrymen I began to make the acquaintance of the Philippine Islands, which until then had been a mere geographical expression. Instantly and instinctively I saw what might happen and what, in fact, did happen later, if we should assume political control of that far-away territory, and my fight against it began at once. So did that of my friend WILLIAM A. JONES. As he and I saw it so did many others, some of whom occupied high official positions. It was frankly said by such men that the association would be unfair to the people whom the fortunes of war had made politically dependent on us for the time being and would in the end mean disaster for the United States.

The inconsistency with the political principles of the Declaration of Independence and with our declared policy as to the American continents was pointed out and the whole policy of expansion by military conquest protested against.

These were the circumstances that compelled and the people who organized the Anti-Imperialist League. The loyalty of that association to true Americanism commands the respect of all thoughtful and patriotic people.

In these days political writers and speakers are expressing an old thought in a new phrase. "Self-determination," which President Wilson pleads for so eloquently and to which our associates in the great war are pledged, is only the American idea of government by the consent of the governed. More than 140 years ago we declared any other form of government to be unjust, and it can not be made just, even when imposed by our own Republic. Our ancestors made themselves immortal by that declaration, even as Rizal, Quezon, Osmeña, and other great Filipinos are marked for immortality for doing precisely the same thing.

Mr. JONES rejoiced in the prosperity and comparative freedom that came to the Filipinos under American direction. He pored over the statistics of their growing trade and was pleased that a large share of it is with the United States. But he rejoiced more that the ease and comfort that came to the Filipinos did not seduce them from the thought of independence. I believe that if they had ever shown any lessening of loyalty to that principle it would have broken his great heart. For the nearly 20 years that they have been bound to us by the treaty signed in Paris he labored in their interest and in harmony with sound Americanism to break the tie. In that cause he never slept at his post, never ceased from his labors.

In 1912 he and I, on his suggestion, visited the governor of New Jersey, then become the presidential candidate of our party, to invite his attention to the repeated declarations in Democratic national platforms in favor of the complete independence of the Philippine people. The progress since made in the direction of conceding to them

the right of self-government which we claim for ourselves may, in some measure, be due to the earnest argument made on that occasion by Representative JONES.

From the beginning of the war we have all hoped for an early victory over the hosts of autocracy and evil headed by the German Emperor and that civilization would be rescued from its great peril and the council of peace assembled. The President has said that the small nations shall live and shall have their own governments based on the will of the people to be governed and that they shall determine its form. It is a noble thought, nobly expressed, but has its embarrassments. How will we meet the jeers and scorn of the despoilers of Poland, Serbia, Roumania, Bohemia, and Belgium if our own hands are not clean, if we still maintain unwelcome government in the Philippines? Surely, sir, our own house must be set in order before we can undertake to direct the affairs of Europe. Such, I feel sure, was the wish and thought of Mr. JONES.

He died happy in the knowledge that his work had been practically finished, that the Congress of the United States had solemnly declared in the act approved August 20, 1916, that the complete independence of the Philippine Islands should be formally recognized "as soon as a stable government can be established therein."

He was profoundly gratified that the Philippine government had become stable and that the Filipinos were demonstrating their fitness for independence.

Now, in the great world crisis they did even more to merit this recognition. They prepared and tendered an army of 25,000 men to serve with the United States and their allies in the war for democracy and "self-determination" in Europe. Shall we be faithless to the character of our own country and outrage the memory of the great Virginian whose memory we are honoring to-day by refusing

to give him the greatest memorial possible, by refusing to link his name forever with the history of a free, independent, and grateful people? Shall we not be just to the Filipinos?

I submit, Mr. Speaker, for printing in the Record, as a part of my speech, resolutions of respect to the memory of WILLIAM A. JONES adopted by the Anti-Imperialist League and an estimate of his character and services by Mr. Erving Winslow, of Boston, the secretary of that organization.

MEMORIAL OF THE HON. WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES

(By Erving Winslow.)

WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, whose public service in the Congress of the United States was unprecedentedly monumental in quality as in duration, will be honored there by his colleagues for what he contributed to the national welfare, as Virginia has testified to his devotion to that of his State, and as those who regarded him as his wards "in loco parentis," the Filipino people, have in every possible way manifested their gratitude for his great share in causing the door to be opened for them presently to enter into an independent life.

It may be permitted to add an humble but most sincere testimony to Mr. JONES's memory for his noble world service, such as few men of our own or of any time have rendered to mankind. In the good fight which he fought he gave us encouragement to believe that his hands were stayed up by our loyal support, such as the warrior lawgiver of old received from his followers when his were made steady, like our hero's, until the going down of the sun.

To Mr. JONES is due a conspicuous part in the establishment by statute of the United States of a great principle which has acquired such momentum that both sides in the great war claim it as their own—one in sincerity and the other with the hypocrisy which is the tribute paid to right by wrong.

The right of "self-determination" to be a free and independent nation was conceded by many great men of both the Democratic and Republican Parties as one to be granted within a measurable period of time, even at the moment when sovereignty was

obtained over the Philippines by the treaty with Spain. A declaration to this effect was in fact only defeated in the Senate by the casting vote of the Vice President. Mr. JONES supported the original position of the Democratic Party and joined in those assurances given to the Filipinos through their friends and the party platforms and our declarations that with watchful waiting their cause was being kept alive. He took an active part in the preparation of the bill H. R. 79, which was introduced in the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress by Senator Williams, then a Member of the House, while the Filipinos were still fighting for their liberty, promising it to them after a few years' probation if they would lay down their arms. No action was taken upon it by the committee to which it was referred.

From April 11, 1899, when the transfer of sovereignty from Spain to the United States took place, to July 1, 1902, the distracted Filipinos were subjected to three distinct forms of government, differing materially from each other. On the latter date what was fitted to be, as it was declared to be, only a temporary measure of civil administration was put in force and limped along with much dissatisfaction in the United States and the archipelago.

Before the first inauguration of President Wilson Mr. JONES, in his devotion to the cause of Philippine independence, had prepared and submitted to him the draft of an "organic act," which obtained Mr. Wilson's approval, establishing a system of self-government, with such conditions as would lead up, in his opinion, to a status that might deserve and receive the grant of independence—such as had been the platform of the Democratic Party in three preceding national conventions succeeding its attitude upon the question taken when the treaty with Spain was pending. The bill H. R. 22143, Sixty-second Congress, that Mr. JONES offered, was reported from the Insular Committee, of which he was chairman, April 26, 1912. The bill fixed the date for this grant as eight years from its passage; but it was never acted upon, because immediate concerns of Philippine administration of a critical nature, relating to the Friars' lands, took precedence of opportunity given in the House to the chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs. Not until August 26, 1914, could Mr. JONES introduce as an "organic act" his bill H. R. 18459, which, while containing a statement in its preamble that the United States

"purposes to withdraw its sovereignty from the Philippine Islands," did not fix a date therefor. Mr. JONES said in his report accompanying the bill:

"It has not been deemed wise to attempt to fix the precise time for establishing Philippine independence, inasmuch as conditions may be of a nature to render possible such separation even sooner than could be properly fixed in an act of legislation. The theory upon which the proposed measure has been framed is that the Filipino people possess the capacity for self-government and are entitled to enjoy it. It is believed that with the opportunity for conclusive demonstration of their ability in this direction the date of complete independence will not be long deferred."

Though, under conditions of enfeebled health, Mr. JONES, in charge of the bill, supported by the eloquent and earnest champion of his people, Commissioner Quezon, made a brave and successful contest for his "creation," which was passed October 14, with a few amendments, and sent to the Senate, where, however, it failed of adoption.

With characteristic perseverance and enthusiasm, Mr. JONES presented substantially the same bill as H. R. 1 on the opening day of the Sixty-fourth Congress, December 6, 1915, which was referred to the Insular Committee. In similar form a bill (S. 381) was passed in the Senate, sent to the House of Representatives, and referred to its Insular Committee also, with the startling amendment, that had been offered and engineered by Senator Clarke, which established the "transfer of possession, sovereignty, and governmental control of the Philippine Islands, to be completed and become absolute not less than two years nor more than four years from the date of the approval of this act." Senator Clarke's characteristic audacity had swept away the Senate's opposition, and, though Mr. JONES with his political acumen must have recognized the fact that in practical details the enactment would require much reshaping, his single-hearted devotion to the cause and loyalty to the administration which had approved it led him to cause S. 381 to be substituted in his committee for his own bill, H. R. 1, and to be reported favorably. It was fated to defeat in the "House of its friends." Once more the high-hearted and gallant JONES faced the situation and moved the substitution of his "organic act," H. R. 1, with its strong preamble as follows:

"Whereas it was never the intention of the people of the United States in the incipiency of the War with Spain to make it a war of conquest or for territorial aggrandizement; and

"Whereas it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein; and

"Whereas for the speedy accomplishment of such purpose it is desirable to place in the hands of the people of the Philippines as large a control of their domestic affairs as can be given them without, in the meantime, impairing the exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of the United States in order that, by the use and exercise of popular franchise and governmental powers, they may be the better prepared to fully assume the responsibilities and enjoy all the privileges of complete independence:" etc.

This act was passed by the House May 1, 1916, and sent to conference. It was reported to the Senate August 14 and passed August 16, reported to the House August 15, passed August 18, and approved by the President August 29.

It is believed that Mr. JONES first suggested to the President the name of Gov. Gen. Harrison, whose appointment was so fortuitous, and which has led to a well-controlled development of Filipino self-governing capacity beyond all expectations.

It is most gratifying to know that he who was the best possible judge of this success, as preliminary to the goal—Philippine independence—felt a grateful consciousness of it. In a letter he wrote a few weeks before his death to a friend he said:

"From what I have been able to learn of conditions in the Philippines, never before have their inhabitants been blessed with an equal amount of happiness, contentment, and prosperity to that which they are now enjoying. This, I am assured, even by those who doubted the wisdom of the passage of the organic law under which the Filipinos are now living, is chiefly due to the enactment of that legislation, and never before have the Filipinos manifested a like amount of good will for the people of the United States. The state of general contentment which exists throughout the islands, and the many manifestations of loyalty on the part of their inhabitants to the American Government, is not due, as has been asserted in certain quarters, to the alleged

fact that they have lost their desire for complete independence. On the contrary, I believe it is true that the increased measure of autonomy which they now enjoy has but stimulated their desire for complete autonomy and absolute independence."

At one time when Gov. Gen. Harrison had expressed some doubts whether his health would permit his longer retention of his post (fortunately since dispelled) only one name was mentioned among the Filipinos and their friends for the succession—him who thus might actually share, as the representative of the United States, in the coronation of his work. A once contemplated visit to the Philippine Islands was hailed there with enthusiastic anticipation as the opportunity for a national welcome by a grateful nation.

From the long campaign, implying a close touch and much correspondence with Mr. JONES, it is difficult to discriminate between the admirable characteristics exhibited by our great and good friend. Perhaps that modesty and courtesy which welcomed his followers and admirers to a cooperative place in his counsels were most impressive to them.

He was firm in principle, but accessible to compromise or concession in detail; fiery in zeal, but capable of patient restraint; quite independent, but dutifully so within the circle of party and official loyalty; brilliant in repartee, but with a thrust so fair that its keenness left no festering wound!

The Anti-Imperialist League, cohort of the legion which followed the eagles of "the noblest Roman of them all," has expressed thus its sense of their loss—the loss of two nations:

"*Resolved*, That the Anti-Imperialist League, in mourning the death of WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, which evoked such deep feeling among its members, is anticipating the response which will come from the grateful people of the Philippine Islands when they hear that their patient and zealous advocate is no more.

"During the latter part of his veteran service in Congress he gave himself without stint to the cause of the Filipino people, especially to that which he believed to be of the first importance, preparation for their independence, believing it to be the fulfillment of the duty owed to them as well as to the United States.

"As chairman of the Insular Committee of the Sixty-fifth Congress he was enabled at last to obtain acceptance of his own 'organic act' (the Jones bill) for the self-government of the

Philippines, which, though in feeble health, he supported against embittered opposition with wonderful tact, discretion, and courtesy such as won him the respect of his adversaries, the admiration of the league, and the passionate devotion of the Filipino people, who kindled bonfires on every hill, held meetings to applaud him, and gave his name to public places.

"Not only did this act establish a well-considered system of self-government and make a reality of what was once a catchword, 'the Philippines for the Filipinos,' but it contained a promise that in due time the United States would grant autonomy to the archipelago.

"Mr. JONES lived to see his work tested thoroughly, to see abuses corrected, extravagance checked, and executive, legal, and legislative offices working well and in entire harmony with the supreme representative of the United States, Gov. Gen. Harrison, but he felt that his great reward would come when the end should crown his splendid service, hoping for 'his people,' as his last letter said, that everything would 'serve to hasten the hour when they should be granted complete independence.' To that end we, his associates and followers, as his best memorial, pledge our renewed devotion."

Address of Mr. Saunders, of Virginia

Mr. Speaker: We are gathered together to-day to pay those tributes to the memory of a departed friend which are prompted by the affectionate regard in which he was held in this body. In length of continuous service in the House of Representatives Mr. Jones has been exceeded by only one Member from his native State, in the entire history of that Commonwealth, and paralleled by but few in the country at large. He was first elected in 1890, and at the time of his death was rounding out a notable career of long and successful service.

William Atkinson Jones was born in Warsaw, Va., in 1849. As a boy he served for a time in the Confederate Army, principally in the defense of Richmond. At the conclusion of hostilities he resumed the studies which the war had interrupted and graduated in the department of law at the University of Virginia in the year 1870.

That same year he began the practice of his chosen profession in his native town. His success was rapid and uninterrupted. He early turned to politics and took an active part in the heated controversies, both local and national, which marked that period. In 1890 he was first elected to Congress, and from that time forward he was successively chosen from his district to represent it in this body.

There are several things to be noted in connection with his protracted service. In the first place it very clearly shows that Mr. Jones represented a homogeneous people, holding a steady attitude toward public questions, and free from those violent fluctuations of sentiment which so often defeat a Representative at the very time that he is attaining a position to be of the highest service to his

constituents. Again, this fact of long and continuous service indicates that the Representative was in some degree an unusual man and by reason of conspicuous merit was able to maintain his hold upon his people. Even a constituency in the highest degree stable and conservative in its attitude would not retain in its service for so lengthy a period a man who did not in their judgment maintain his supremacy over his compeers and competitors. Mr. JONES, particularly in the early period of his career as the Member from the first district of Virginia, had some hard-fought political battles in which the issue was in doubt. But as time progressed he so established himself in the confidence and affection of the voters of that portion of the State that both nominations and elections became a mere matter of form. Our friend possessed a clear intellect, a cool and well-poised judgment, high ideals, rugged integrity, a natural aptitude for debate, and unusual capacity for hard work, due to his splendid physique. It was inevitable that a man possessing these qualifications would succeed, first at the bar and then in this deliberative body where he served so long and with such distinction.

The district which he represented comprises the bulk of those counties in which the first settlements were made in Virginia. These counties were the birthplace of a number of the most distinguished men that Virginia has contributed to the councils of that Commonwealth and of the Nation. Washington, Madison, Monroe, Lee, and many other distinguished men hailed from that portion of our State. The present population of the district is in large measure descended from the first settlers, with but little admixture of other stocks. Nourished upon the traditions of their great forbears and living somewhat away from the established lines of travel in Virginia, they have preserved to a large extent the old outlook upon fundamental

national questions, a profound reverence for the Constitution, and an indisposition to accept in haste new doctrines, destructive of the old, with nothing to be said in their behalf save the insistent demand that they should be accepted merely because they were new. Cherishing this attitude himself, Mr. Jones was the ideal Representative for such a constituency. I would not for a moment be understood as suggesting that either he or his people were narrow, provincial, backward, and unprogressive. Far from it. He kept abreast with the movements of modern thought, accepting after full consideration that which upon the whole seemed to represent progress, but firmly rejecting the chaff that was presented in its name.

By virtue of his membership on the Committee on Insular Affairs Mr. Jones was naturally brought into intimate contact with the problems of life and government in Porto Rico and the Philippines. He was the firm friend at all times of the people of those islands and believed that they were capable of self-government and home rule in the present, not at some indefinite time in the future.

He took an active part in the construction of the last Philippine act, an act that may almost be called a constitution for the islands. While the act fell far short of his conception of a proper measure of home rule for the islanders, it represented a great step forward, and if he had lived it would have given him the keenest delight to read the last report made by Governor Harrison upon the progress that the Filipino people have made in the direction of substantial self-government. The government of the Philippines is to-day largely in the hands of efficient native administrators who have largely replaced foreigners and have evidenced the very highest capacity to administer civil affairs in all of their details. Knowledge of this success on the part of his Filipino friends would have delighted his heart, justifying, as it has done,

his confidence that if given the opportunity the people of those islands would show themselves amply capable of self-government and entitled, therefore, to be relieved from a condition of foreign tutelage.

As a debater in this body until ill health overtook him Mr. JONES shrank from no encounter. He possessed in an unusual degree the power of lucid and perspicuous speech, though at times he rather overelaborated his subject by too great attention to detail. He was held in high esteem by all of his colleagues, who recognized the purity of his ideals and the clarity of his intellect. During the latter years of his membership in this body he was not a frequent participant in its debates. The steady progress of the disease which finally overcame him, while it did not seem in anywise to affect the vigor of his intellect, indisposed him to physical exertion. His last extended appearance on the floor was in connection with the Philippine bill, a measure that was very dear to his heart. His contributions to the debates upon that measure, both to the general debate and under the 5-minute rule, showed that he had lost nothing of his informing capacity when dealing with a measure which he had made the subject of painstaking study. Throughout the entire progress of the bill he showed himself a master at all times of the whole subject matter, both in the large view and in the minuter details which are so often inadequately apprehended by the committee reporting a bill and therefore insufficiently presented.

Mr. JONES was one of the most indefatigable members of this body in looking after the interests of his constituents, whether those interests took the form of legislation or of some detail requiring attention at the departments.

It was this indefatigable industry in all matters large and small, his rugged integrity, his power of lucid speech, his devotion to the interests of his constituents, his high

ideals, and his upright life that explain his remarkable hold upon his constituents. No district, it may be said without offense to any one or implied criticism of any one, ever had a more faithful Representative or one serving them with an eye more single to their interests. He was a valued friend, and I mourn his loss, feeling that Virginia, and in particular the district which he represented so long and so ably, are the poorer by his death.

Address of Mr. de Veyra, of the Philippine Islands

Mr. Speaker: I must not elude my duty to participate in the memorial services of to-day. Being a Filipino and one of the representatives of a nation for whose welfare Congressman Jones dedicated his best efforts, I would be uneasy, I would be recalcitrant to my official duties, if I should desist from joining this affectionate tribute given him by his comrades. This is because Filipinos owe William Atkinson Jones a gratitude great and sincere; we are his debtors forever.

It was Commissioner Quezon, my predecessor in office and a coworker of Congressman Jones in the same enterprise, who said that, after that of Rizal, our national hero, Jones's death is the greatest loss that has befallen the Filipino people. Mr. Quezon had a happy thought when he uttered that great truth—a great truth echoing the beatings of every Filipino heart.

The names of Rizal and Jones will, indeed, go down in history intertwined. They signify the moral union of two peoples, the American and the Filipino. The altruism of one and the gratitude of the other make them brothers.

Rizal and Jones are two symbolisms. Rizal dispelled our sleep of centuries and awakened the conscience of the masses. Jones enthroned our rights, making us conscious of a juridicial existence with a promise of a grander national future cheering us on and on. The one was a hope, the other a reality. Rizal was the flower containing the pollen in which Jones had become the fruit. Rizal launched the campaigns for our social rehabilitation and laid the bases of our nationalism. Jones espoused the seasoned effects of those campaigns and revealed to the American people a national unit desirous of enjoying the

full rights and attributes of an independent existence. The Filipino patriot was the key of gold which unlocked the destinies of a people; the American patriot was the clarion which blazoned forth America's official recognition of their national aspirations. Rizal fell a victim to Spanish muskets, singing:

> I die just when I see the dawn break,
> Through the gloom of night, to herald the day.

JONES was summoned by death, hardly having witnessed the operations of the law he indited; but he, like Rizal, died on the eve of the great readjustments which surely must transpire when the greatest treaty in history shall have been concluded. Thus, together, Rizal and JONES—their epochal labors—may be said to constitute the foundation stones of the future Filipino nation.

One of the best eulogies of Congressman JONES delivered in the Philippines was that of Senator Rafael Palma, the present secretary of the interior, in the joint session of the two houses of our legislature. In summarizing the general impression produced by the death of the noble Virginian, Mr. Palma said:

> On the 16th of April of this year [1918] the faint accent of the cable transmitted from one end to the other of this archipelago the news that Representative JONES, of Virginia, was seriously ill. This message of sorrow produced in all parts of the islands a sensation of anguish, and the soul of the whole country felt the profound alarm that something was being lost which was a part of it, something which was to it intimate and familiar. When after a few days later the cables flashed the sadder news of his demise, a general consternation overran the Filipino homes, drowning their inhabitants in profound mourning and meditation. * * * The Filipino people, after experiencing the first moments of stupor and pain, arose like a single soul to give a vigorous expression to its sincere condolence for the bitter loss, and in the messages which came from the remotest confines of our municipalities, from our political, civic, and social or-

ganizations, as well as in the memorial services rendered for the departed, the language of man exhausted the vocabulary of pain, that vocabulary that can not, and can never, inclose the multifarious sentiments of the human heart.

Nothing would be lost—rather, it would be proper to repeat here the expressions of grief, of love, and of gratitude of the Filipino people on the death of their benefactor. But it is not easy to comprehend their feelings, impossible to accurately portray them here. This is because the Filipinos have come to regard Congressman JONES not only with fondness but also with an affection that approximates idolatry.

JONES's colleagues in this House and his friends have spoken and will ever speak of his legislative works and of the distinctive phases of his attractive personality. Certainly he possessed a noble spirit, an admirable self-denial, an absolute unselfishness; he had a devotion to duty that was characteristically American; he was persistent and resolute in his battles for lofty ideals; he was a good friend, a loyal companion, an affectionate father; in short, the irreproachable model of a citizen.

The Filipinos have much to say concerning him which, though identical with what Americans say, may have a different significance, because it comes from the lips of another race possessed of different customs.

Note, nevertheless, that although we are different from you in various respects, there exist fundamental elements which make possible mutual understanding between us. We are Christians; we are the only Christian nation in the Orient. Our Christianization is not of one, two, or three generations merely. It dates far back into the sixteenth century. It began even before the discovery of the Mississippi, before the foundation of the thirteen Colonies, and long before the arrival of the *Mayflower* in the waters of New England. For three centuries occidental civiliza-

tion had been transfiguring our national structure. Thus it was that America, much to her surprise, found in the Philippines a people fairly well occidentalized.

From across the Pacific, therefore, Filipinos and Americans can, figuratively speaking, shake hands. We understand you well. Our sense of gratitude is the same as yours. And we are well known for our gratefulness. "In this country," said a Spanish governor general, referring to the Philippines, "there blooms as if by spontaneous growth the flower of gratitude."

Permit me to illustrate my point by an emotional incident. On April 8, 1918, my wife and I learned, with great alarm, that the night before Congressman Jones had been suddenly attacked with paralysis. We hurried to the hospital to visit him. It was not a case of mere courtesy, but of an affection almost filial. The patient was in bed, unconscious. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. de Veyra had already met each other in Manila and had seen each other here many times before. When they saw each other then they embraced and bitterly wept together, the tears of the American lady mingling with those of the Filipino in common grief. That incident conveys a meaning which no eloquence can adequately explain. It is an incident which is entirely private and whose mention in this august Hall might be inappropriate, but is justifiable in order to show with what regard Congressman Jones is held by the country.

We liked him as a father. The immense good which he had done for our country has evoked in us this sentiment. It was with a paternal spirit that he dealt with my predecessor. Jones and Quezon had helped one another for full six years, promoting a common cause. When Commissioner Quezon left for the Philippines, to be the bearer of the new enactment, the two men parted in tears.

We liked JONES, indeed, as a father. He was always willing to help us in our difficulties and his counsels we always sought. More than this, it was he who gave our country political recognition. It was he to whom we are indebted for the modernization of our institutions. He was the author of our new organic law, bearing the promise of this Republic that the Philippines will in time be made absolutely free. He is to us, therefore, what King John and the framers of the Magna Charta are to Englishmen. He is to us what Jefferson and the signers of the immortal Declaration of Independence are to Americans.

If I may justify this parallelism, permit me to recall the situation of the Philippines before August 29, 1916, the date when President Wilson affixed his signature to the Jones law. What were we then? An almost voiceless people, with a peculiar system of laws, neither a colony nor a territory—a thing undefined in terms of colonial history.

Imagine a people which Spain had educated for 350 years, but whose national ideals had been repressed. It was a nation which believed in the doctrines of democracy and was impatiently desirous of seeing itself completely independent. It had no mother, and it did not wish to have a stepmother. In the transmutation of its social and political institutions it studied the conditions of your commonwealth, the most democratic commonwealth of the world. Far from silencing our aspirations, the study convinced us that those aspirations were legitimate and they accordingly flamed anew. The youthful nation felt in its veins the awakening of a new life, was the more encouraged, and became more impatiently eager to direct its own destinies.

For a time, however, it seemed as if fate had wafted us forevermore under the domination of this Republic. Influences counter to altruism and ambitions which defile

democratic traditions had won the day in this country. The Philippines were placed first under a military régime and then under a provisional civil government from the year 1902.

The man whose memory we honor to-day was then already a Member of the House. As a member of a party which had championed the best traditions of America, he sympathized from the very beginning with national aspirations of the Filipinos; and although, with his party, he was defeated in Congress on the question of what should be the status of the Philippine Islands, he did not abandon the enterprise, pinning his hopes upon better times.

The opportunity soon came with the victory of his party in 1912. The Democratic Party, as already indicated, has always cherished the national tradition of not embarking in an enterprise which carries with it the domination of an alien race. In the presidential campaigns of 1900, 1904, 1908, and 1912 it had consistently maintained the same policy concerning the Philippines, with minor alterations as to form.

Hence it was that stupendous forces had to array themselves in order to bring about the ratification of the treaty of Paris. And even in the discussion of the organic act of 1902 the claim of the Democratic Party that the desires of the Filipino people be respected was vigorously asserted.

Congressman Jones was not unmindful of these antecedents when in 1912 he presented his first bill giving autonomy to the Philippines. Being a man of conviction and of courage, and, more than this, a man of lofty ideals, he felt that the opportunity he awaited had come, and he renewed with vigor the campaign for the restoration of the political rights of the Filipinos. Four years later he was triumphant.

It was through Congressman Jones, therefore, that the Democratic Party fulfilled a promise that was proclaimed

repeatedly during four consecutive presidential campaigns. It was through him that America translated into concrete letters an item of her genuine democracy—the nondomination of another people against their consent.

America should appreciate the generous endeavors of this illustrious son! The Democratic Party should revere him as one of their brilliant satellites! Both America and the Democratic Party owe him a debt of gratitude for having thus staged in colonial history the pageant of a lustrous altruism!

In the hearts of the Filipinos the memory of WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES will ever be dearly cherished. Long will we pay tribute to that magnanimous man. While it can not be said of him that for the Filipinos he is "First in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," indisputably he is the American most dear to our hearts.

Address of Mr. Dickinson, of Missouri

Mr. Speaker: William A. Jones, of Virginia, was my friend, and for him I entertained a high regard and sincere friendship, commencing with my coming to Congress in the winter of 1910. I first met him in November, 1909, at Butler, Mo., where he attended the funeral services of his close personal friend, the gifted David A. De Armond, whose tragic death brought sorrow to so many. I was first attracted to Mr. Jones by the known close friendship that existed between him and De Armond, who for nearly twenty years represented here with marked ability the sixth congressional district of Missouri. Beginning their terms together in 1890, their relations were as close as brothers. The fact that I was the successor and friend of Mr. De Armond brought me more quickly into a personal relation with William A. Jones, whose friendship and courtesy I deeply appreciated. For two years I was a member of the Committee on Insular Affairs, of which he was the able chairman for a number of years. During that service he was the author of constructive legislation for the Philippine Islands and for Porto Rico, meeting the hopes of those peoples and the best judgment of our own country. With singular ability he met the task assigned to him, and for the work done he will long be held in grateful remembrance in the affections of both the Filipinos and the Porto Ricans who yearned for a happy settlement of their troublous conditions. I hope the laws enacted by Congress through the guidance of this distinguished Virginian will help to bring lasting peace and prosperity to these countries now so closely allied to us.

It was my fortune a few years ago, with two other Members of Congress—Judge Towner, of Iowa, and Judge

Taylor, of Alabama—to go on a delightful trip by boat down the Potomac into his district as his guest. He showed us many places of interest, among them Stratford, the historic home of the Lees, in Westmoreland County, Va. It was at Stratford that Robert E. Lee and Light Horse Harry Lee were born and reared. A wonderful brick mansion of ancient structure nearly 300 years old still graces this home. He took us also to the place where George Washington was born, and where a beautiful shaft is erected as a monument to his memory, upon the spot where once stood his colonial home, his birthplace, now long since destroyed by fire. This shaft was erected through the efforts of Mr. JONES. In this same county he showed us where Monroe, of historic fame, one of the Presidents, had lived. A ragged old oak tree stands there as a modest sentinel near where the house once stood in which Monroe lived, but now long since gone. No monument is there to mark the home of him who gave name to the famous Monroe doctrine, only an old field, uncultivated and uncared for, now owned, I was told, by an old negro man, a relic of the days of slavery, when master and slave lived in harmony together. The recollection of this trip will always be a pleasure to me.

Long service in Congress, his faithful discharge of duty, his marked ability, and his success as a legislator, and particularly as chairman of the committee which he honored, made him the fit and worthy Representative of a great and historic Virginia district, which continued to send him here for a long period of years, serving at his death his fourteenth term in Congress. What a tribute to a great public servant, so long honored by his district, whose confidence he deservedly retained, faithful to the end. The high office was to him a position of trust, worthily bestowed and honorably held. He died in the harness of official life and the memory of his charming

life and the splendid record left by him will not only be a sweet heritage to those who loved him but will be his monument, worthily erected by his own services well rendered by this distinguished Virginian and strong American citizen. He lived a good life. He traveled safely along the paths of a well-ordered career. From the mysteries of life he has gone into the shadows of the great beyond, and if a well-spent life and honorable career can open the gates of eternal life to a true soul, William A. Jones is now already safe in the enjoyment of an assured reward.

Address of Mr. Yangco, of the Philippine Islands

Mr. Speaker: I am certainly grateful to the House for the privilege extended to me of saying a few words on this occasion. I have anxiously desired to pay in this Hall a formal tribute of affection and respect to Congressman William A. Jones, of Virginia, not only that I may echo the voice of my country, but also that I may express my proper sentiments.

I met Mr. Jones on one of my visits to this country four years ago. The personality of the Congressman was simply arresting, and the impression he left in me on that first meeting I shall never forget. His mode of speech, measured, firm, and emphatic, was such as to send a thrill of admiration in one's being. That gentle and piercing glance, lucid eyes, spoke of a grandeur of soul within the man. They concealed firm resolve and devotion to a just cause.

I have seen Mr. Jones many times thereafter. As if by a magnetic force I found myself being drawn to him, and I have liked him more and more. He was one of those few individuals whose influence, once felt, is difficult to elude.

As chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs Mr. Jones was well known in the Philippines. His repeated attempts to secure for the Philippines a more liberal form of government, one that was to be consonant with the rapid advancement of the archipelago, were hailed there with delight; and the people have looked upon him as the leader of their cause in this body.

The early part of the year 1916 was a period of intense labor for Congressman Jones. He had just secured the

favorable report of the committee on his bill with regard to the Philippine Islands, and the Senate Committee on the Philippine Islands was disposed to take the same favorable action. That was the same bill which to-day is the new organic act of the Philippines. It did not embody all that Mr. Jones had desired to be embodied in its provisions, nor was it a complete response of America to the righteous claims of Philippine nationalism, but it was the only kind of more liberal legislation for the Philippines which bore the promise of sanction in both Houses of Congress. As Senator Robinson has said in one of his recent speeches, the opposition to that bill, as well as to the Clarke amendment, "was organized and powerful, and the contest was one of the fiercest he had observed in Congress during 15 years' service." Mr. Jones worked for the passage of the bill with the energy, the firmness, and the fortitude of an apostle. He was even branded as a traitor to the Republic, but his adamantine courage faltered not. He was convinced of the justice of the cause he championed, and he labored on and on. Who knows but that his exertions then were the immediate cause of a physical collapse which soon thereafter ensued?

But the bill of his endeavors passed both Houses of Congress, and he heard from across the ocean the jubilant acclaim of a grateful people.

The month of September, 1916, ushered a new era in the history of the Philippines. It was then that the Jones law operated in full force. The government of the Philippines was reorganized. Many changes were introduced. Among these were the creation of the Philippine senate, elected by direct popular vote. In every department of government the natives were given a participation greater than ever before. For the first time they became real participants in the guidance of their own affairs. It was the boon of the Jones law, and the name of the Congress-

man was on every lip from one end of the archipelago to the other.

The Jones law was not a premature piece of legislation. The Filipinos have more than measured up to the expectation of its author. The machinery it created is to-day functioning smoothly. The people have become more contented. Knowing that America's promise of complete independence will some day be redeemed, they have concentrated their energies on the task of making the progress of the land most substantial. We are to-day advancing by leaps and bounds. We will set a record in colonial history.

A little incident is not out of place in this connection. I remember that when the Jones bill was being discussed in Congress there was a prominent American attorney in the Philippines who hurried to these shores in order to aid in the general campaign against the passage of the bill. He went back disappointed. Shortly before Mr. JONES's death the same attorney appeared at his office and congratulated him for the splendid results which the new form of government has brought about in the Philippines. "But, my friend," inquired the Congressman, "were you not here two years ago to oppose with your influence and power the passage of my bill?" "It is true," replied the attorney, "but you were right and I was wrong."

Hardly, however, had the new order of things been inaugurated when our benefactor and friend passed into the great beyond. His death is a national loss to my country. His name will ever be chiseled in the tablets of our memory. We love him because he made possible for us the dawn of a grander day; because he opened the vista of a cheerful national future. The greater Philippines that is hoped to be coming, when the realignments of the world's dominions shall have been completed, will be the most fitting monument to his name and deeds.

Mr. Speaker, I find no words forceful enough with which to express the grief of my people for the death of Congressman JONES. Never in the annals of our land have we, as a people, felt so bitterly the death of an alien friend. It seems as if something has been wrenched away from our national being—something torn away from the very fibers of our hearts.

From most of the Provinces and municipalities of the Philippines resolutions of condolence have come in numbers; many municipalities have already taken steps to perpetuate his name in stone, if not in marble. Manila, the capital of the archipelago, will name after him the largest and most costly bridge that spans the Pasig River. The Philippine Legislature has appropriated funds for the erection of a mausoleum over his tomb in Warsaw, Va., his home town, and a monument in Manila. All these, gentlemen, are but the pallid signs of the gratitude of my people to the man. In our heart of hearts we miss him and mourn his loss.

Address of Mr. Davila, of Porto Rico

Mr. Speaker: Less than two years have elapsed since that memorable occasion, of singular historical significance for the people of Porto Rico, when a venerable and manly voice rose in this Chamber, filling it with the intonation that comes only from true greatness and farsighted statesmanship, to urge, I dare say, to demand for the last time, as it had repeatedly demanded before, that a new charter of liberties, involving reforms of a fundamental character, be granted to that island of the West Indies which destiny brought within the folds of the American flag as a result of the Spanish-American War. The voice was that of the late Hon. William Atkinson Jones, of Virginia; the occasion was the final debate in this House on the organic act now in force in Porto Rico. It is, therefore, but fitting that I, as the representative of the people for whose betterment and progress he did so much from his office as a Member of this Congress and from his post of honor as chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, in this solemn moment, when the daily labors of this body have been suspended and his former colleagues congregate to do honor to his memory and to mourn his loss, should unite my voice to theirs in formal and heartfelt recognition of his noble and successful efforts in behalf of my countrymen.

Representative Jones took the first step in the path of our liberty, supplying the basic draft for a new law, which, although it does not contain all the justice that Porto Rico demands, it nevertheless represents considerable progress in the recognition by Congress of our political rights. Other statesmen will come after him to continue the work he started, applying thereto broad views

and, as in his case, a great spirit of justice; but to him should go the credit for having initiated this worthy task.

It was my good fortune and privilege to have met and admired Mr. Jones some months before his death deprived this body of his able counsel and services. I found it a source of great satisfaction that my personal contact and association with him, although regrettably short, should have enabled me to confirm the esteem and admiration that I had previously conceived for him at a distance, from Porto Rico, where his altruistic utterances had already resounded. It is not for me, however, to recount his many virtues and the brilliancy of his record as a Member of this august assembly; others have done that more ably and eloquently than I can.

But I would be derelict in my duty were I not on this solemn occasion to record the fact that the demise of this venerable statesman caused profound grief among the people of Porto Rico, who loved and honored him in life as they will continue to love and honor his memory, and who look upon his disappearance as a great loss, not only to the present but also to the future generations of the island—to the present one, because it knows that it has lost a friend who was ready at any time to place the formidable power of his energy and prestige on the side of those who struggle for immediate and wider concessions to the native islanders along the line of self-government; and to the future ones, because, if his enthusiastic espousal of the reform measure, which is now a law, is to be taken as an index of the attitude he would have adopted with reference to the determination of the final political status of the island as regards her relations to the central Government of the United States, we feel warranted in the belief that, had he lived and statehood for Porto Rico as a solution of this problem should be concluded impracticable, as it is believed by prominent

leaders here, he would have supported with equal enthusiasm and vigor the establishment in Porto Rico of an independent republic, politically removed from this great country, but bound forever to it by indissoluble ties of friendship, gratitude, and interest. And I am sure that he would not have proposed any measure of definite character with regard to our status without a previous consultation of the people of Porto Rico in accordance with the right of self-determination.

No posts in the legislative system of the American Government are so vital to the people living in our island possessions as are those of chairmen of the committees of the House and Senate dealing with our insular affairs. Upon the views of the men who occupy these two positions the hopes and aspirations of the island people depend to a degree that can hardly be realized by those Americans who live within the confines of the continental United States.

At no time since Gen. Miles and his army of deliverance landed on their shores 20 years ago has the status of the Porto Rican people been clearly defined. The Philippines, coming into the American system under similar conditions and practically with the same aspirations, have had their future definitely mapped out, due largely to the untiring and statesmanlike labors of him whose memory we have met to honor to-day; and the status of Porto Rico alone has remained unsettled, although he did much toward establishing a definite policy and system of government for that island.

It is not too much to say, Mr. Speaker, that during the tenure of his office as chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs more was accomplished in this direction than in all of the preceding years of the American occupation. That fact was fully recognized by our people and for that reason the organic act which bears his name will keep his

memory alive in Porto Rico for generations yet to come. I have recently referred upon this floor to the anomalies of our status, and this is not the occasion to more than refer to the subject. But I am glad of the opportunity to say that from the Stygian darkness that surrounded the Porto Rican situation for nearly 20 years Congressman JONES did much to lead his country to the light. And for the beginning that we were able to make, by reason of his assistance, along the road which leads to complete sovereignty we will always feel profoundly grateful.

That gratitude was manifested in an official way by the Legislature of Porto Rico, speaking for the people as a whole. I was requested by cable to express their deep sympathy to the family in their bereavement. And when I accompanied the casket back to the Old Dominion to lay him at rest in the soil that has received back so many illustrious sons whose labors in this life have been spent in the unceasing struggle for human freedom I went not only as a member of the funeral committee of this House but as the official representative of a million and a half Porto Ricans who mourned his death as sincerely as did the people of Virginia.

I am glad to have heard the name of my country from the lips of the chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT], the Representative from Virginia [Mr. SAUNDERS], and the Representative from Missouri [Mr. DICKINSON]. I thank them for their recollections. I feared that the name of my country was to be entirley ignored and that no mention was going to be made of the efforts of Mr. JONES in favor of Porto Rico. I do not say that as a complaint. I recognize that the work of Mr. JONES in his labors for the independence of the Philippine Islands was more conspicuous than the work done in favor of Porto Rico, and it is natural that the speakers should have given special atten-

tion to the principal achievements of our lost friend. I want, however, to remind you of the fact that there is an island in the Caribbean Sea belonging to the United States which wants to be fully known to this country and which expects to receive in the near future entire justice at the hands of the people of the United States.

Address of Mr. Watson, of Virginia

Mr. Speaker: In offering a word of respect to the memory of Mr. Jones I can not pretend to speak with the intimate knowledge of his character and career possessed by others who have preceded me. Before I came to Congress my acquaintance with him was but casual. My home in Virginia was remote from his own, and there was but slight intercourse between his constituency and mine. But his ancestors on one side had gone from my section of the State, and his kinspeople were among my personal friends and neighbors.

It was for this reason that I felt an interest in his career, and that when I came here I sought with him, as opportunity offered, relations of respect and good will. While, by reason of his failing health, our intercourse was limited, I came close enough to his life and work to conceive great respect for his character and ability.

He was no ordinary man. In the mutations of public life no ordinary man can stay in Congress 27 consecutive years. In a popular government it is inevitable, and it is right that the people should differ respecting public measures, and the Representative who to-day is in the high tide of public favor may to-morrow find his opinions have ceased to reflect the constituent will and be compelled to yield place to another; likewise, should no public measure intervene conflicting personal ambitions not infrequently arise to work a change in representation. But notwithstanding these causes for change, ever operative in Virginia as elsewhere, Mr. Jones succeeded in retaining the undiminished confidence and support of a high-class constituency for nearly 30 years. With one exception, no

man in Virginia has come to this body for so long a consecutive period; and of the ten thousand, living and dead, who, since the beginning of the Government, have attended here, but few, indeed, have enjoyed such unbroken public favor.

Such a record speaks for itself; and without high qualities of head and of heart no man could hold it.

It would be interesting to speculate upon the causes of success in a public career so long sustained. Men differ, perhaps, less in intellectual endowment than they do in industry and force of will. Were I called upon to analyze Mr. JONES's personal equipment for the public service, without detracting from his mental ability, I would say his will power and capacity for labor were his distinguishing characteristics. Who of those called to witness his last days could question the will and the industry that, despite disease and infirmity, held him to the ceaseless grind of our routine work here and enabled him to meet daily the exacting demands of public duty? What an inspiration to others was the spectacle of his leaning form and enfeebled step as he slowly wended his weary way in and out among us nearly to the end! Rarely has there been such a triumph of mind over the weaknesses of the flesh.

Strong will and persevering endurance were certainly marked traits in his character. But in this world of balanced compensations we are frequently called to pay a penalty even for our virtues, and these traits may at times have betrayed him into a too persistent maintenance of his own opinions. There were some, perhaps, urgent upon their own views, who thought him obstinate, and his leadership was sometimes embarrassed by what they deemed his unwillingness to compromise conflicting opinions. That he was a man of warm feeling and positive convictions was undoubtedly true, and that he was emphatic and occasionally combative in their assertion is likewise

true. He had that kind of courage, none too common in public place, to stand up and be counted even in a minority of one.

After all, it is not so easy to draw the line between personal conviction and public duty—between the respect a man owes himself and the regard that is due to the opinions of others. The Representative who has no convictions of his own we should not expect to long defend any cause. The thoughtful student of our institutions would, perhaps, say that there was less of courage than intelligence in public life, and that public assemblies were more in need of backbone than of brains. Whatever else he was, Mr. JONES was not a timeserver nor a courtier; the band wagon had no attractions for him; he never crooked the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift might follow fawning.

He was not an old man, as men reckon time, but he had lived to see many changes in the history of his country. He was born under the institution of slavery, in a slave Commonwealth, and when there were 4,000,000 slaves in his native land; he lived to strive to give freedom and independence to 10,000,000 dependents in the far-away isles of the Pacific. As a cadet youth he bore arms for the Southern Confederacy; he died a lawgiver of the restored Union. He saw the end of an era—one civilization pass away and another civilization rise to take its place. He saw the domestic institutions of his people—their whole social and economic fabric—perish in the shock of war; comfort, ease, and wealth destroyed in the twinkle of an eye, and poverty, toil, and want come in their stead. He underwent the rule of the stranger and the freedman—a combination of avarice and ignorance which well-nigh extinguished the hopes of his people; but he lived to see the survival of the fittest at last, and to take a man's part in the restoration of his country.

Surely a life crowded with such scenes and activities as these was neither uneventful nor unimportant.

Mr. Speaker, I was among those designated in the past year to attend the funeral obsequies of our deceased colleague. It was a melancholy privilege, yet I doubt if any who were of that company will ever forget the occasion and the journey to his last resting place. The contrast between the dust and toil of this crowded Capital in times of war and that remote Virginia hamlet could not have been greater had we been transported to another world. In fact, we were in another world, yet fragrant with the breath of the past and surrounded on all sides by monuments of a by-gone age.

There on the tidewater between the Rappahannock and the Potomac beat the heart of the Old Dominion in the days before the Revolution; hard by were the birthplaces of many of the fathers of the American Republic; and here and there towering above the silent landscape like lone sentinels of the past stood "Stratford" and "Mount Airy" and "Sabine Hall"—the venerable mansions of the Lees, the Tylers, and the Carters. The gracious hospitality of the people bespoke the old civilization. Returning spring had brought back the green grass and the sweet flowers of nature; the whole scene was that of tranquillity, and the very atmosphere was restful.

There upon his native heath, amid the scenes of his childhood, among his kindred and his friends, we laid our distinguished colleague to rest.

After life's fitful fever he sleeps well.

Address of Mr. Bland, of Virginia

Mr. Speaker: The people of the first congressional district of Virginia desire that on this occasion I testify anew to the love and esteem which they bore the Hon. William A. Jones. He was their Representative in this Hall for many years. He was my friend. Yet I know that I can not tell how completely his people loved and trusted him.

Mr. Jones was unostentatious. He was unaffected. He loved the truth for itself. To him the language of fulsome flattery would have been repelling. Given his choice now, he would select the language of unfeigned affection, and, as best I may, I shall try to set for my remarks here the limitations he would most prefer.

Memorial exercises must carry a note of sadness. Yet when a Member dies it is fitting that his fellows see that he is not forgotten. It is well that they pause long enough to strew flowers upon his tomb and to wreathe immortelles for his memory. The death angel ever hovers near. During the past 12 months death has been busy in this Hall. His shafts have been flying fast. For many the last roll call has sounded. Fortunate is the man whose life has been crowded to the full with labors well done and worth the doing. Fortunate is the world when one's life has been crowned with achievements which have added to the sum of human happiness. Such a life we contemplate now. So lived and died William A. Jones.

We turn to-day to Mr. Jones in last farewell, to tell the story of his life, to pay a just, though humble, tribute to his memory, and to say to him, in the language of love, "Dead, but not forgotten." Other tongues used to the language of eulogy will tell how faithfully he worked and how full of wisdom were his words of counsel. Be it my part to say, "His people loved him." As the years passed

there came the abiding assurance that while he might be here, then to the extent that he could control justice would be done and right would prevail. With calm confidence in his judgment, industry, and truth, they were content. When the sad intelligence flashed forth that their old-time friend and counselor was gone, their heads were bowed as one. They lamented sorely him upon whom they had learned so completely to rely, for with them the question as to any matter had ceased to be, "What will Mr. JONES do?" but it was "What is the right of the cause?" for well they knew that as Divine Providence gave him the light to see the right, so the right would be done.

For nearly 28 years Mr. JONES served his people in this Hall. He saw many changes. His colleagues from Virginia have all gone. With him in that first Congress wherein he served were, among others, in this body Charles T. O'Ferrall, William H. F. Lee, and H. St. George Tucker, while in the Senate were the eloquent John W. Daniel and the beloved John S. Barbour. On this floor, not to mention many illustrious names, were Hilary A. Herbert, John H. Bankhead, and old Joe Wheeler, of Alabama; Charles F. Crisp, of Georgia; Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa; Isidor Rayner, of Maryland; Henry C. Lodge, of Massachusetts; Bryan, of Nebraska; De Armond, of Missouri; Bourke Cockran and Sereno Payne, of New York; Joseph W. Bailey and Roger Q. Mills, of Texas; and William L. Wilson, of West Virginia.

The now splendid States of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Utah were then only Territories.

The times have changed. Others have come to occupy the stage, and new issues confront the world. Great questions have been settled or have become of minor importance. The chasm left wide open by civil strife has slowly closed. While here Mr. JONES saw that valiant

son of the South, his former colleague on this floor, old Joe Wheeler, leading the Federal armies to a glorious victory. He lived to see the sons of men who had worn the gray, fighting side by side with the sons of men who had worn the blue, die for the glory of their reunited country. Soon peace waved her magic wand. Agriculture smiled, and Industry made merry music. For a little while the doors of the Temple of Janus were closed, and Mr. Jones knew the heart cry of his people that they might remain closed forever. But that could not be, and ere he went to sleep war had again descended on his land.

In his career here Mr. Jones played a manly part. He was a constructive statesman. To the solution of many perplexing problems he brought a well-trained and an honest mind. He kept ever before him the splendid ideals of his country and her fundamental principles. Nor did he swerve either to the right or to the left in their application. He was a man of strong personality, of courageous convictions, determining for himself the right of every cause and fighting to uphold that right to ultimate defeat or to final victory. For him there could be no compromise where the question was one of right or wrong. On such a question there could be for him neither halfway ground nor answer of expediency. Having entered the lists, he fought with massive strength and crushed his adversary beneath an avalanche of important and pertinent facts. He who dared once to weigh him lightly as a foe never made that mistake twice.

Mr. Jones's life was given to service. The youth heard Virginia call and bared his breast in her defense. The man served his State as prosecuting attorney until his fame spread beyond his county. Then, called to the service of the Nation, he gave the best that was in him. He looked ever to the Constitution of his country and emulated the spirit of its founders.

Time will not suffice to chronicle in detail his distinguished career. By his services for the Filipinos and Porto Ricans he made himself immortal. As their champion he will always be remembered and loved. As the eyes of free America must turn to Virginia and rest lovingly on the birthplace and the burial place of Washington, so the eyes of a different race in a distant sea, through coming years, will turn with increasing love to Warsaw, Va., and pay the tribute of a tear as they rest upon that green grave in a quiet churchyard wherein sleeps their great champion and friend.

In this great service which Mr. JONES rendered there is no mystery. In his district the first apostle of American freedom, Nathaniel Bacon, had closed his mighty labors and found a final resting place. Mr. JONES was born in a county adjoining that wherein the Father of his Country first saw the light of day. Hard by was the birthplace of that great Virginian, Robert E. Lee. Just a little way was the home of Light Horse Harry Lee of immortal fame.

Not far away was the home of James Monroe. The district which he represented was inhabited by a people who gloried in the splendid traditions of a mighty past and who acknowledged no masters. With them Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Tyler were household words. Each epoch of our country's history had here the echo of heroic deeds. In his district the final struggle for American freedom had been fought and won, and it is not strange that in his periodical visits to his people, as he paused for a little while on the sacred plains of Yorktown, his soul caught the exultant cry of his fathers, and the freedom which they had won for him, his sympathy, his love, his unwavering zeal and his splendid genius made possible for the Filipino. Though strength failed, there was no abatement in his mighty efforts. He fought on until Filipino freedom was assured.

Hear him as the great work of his life reached consummation, when standing on this floor he said:

Mr. Chairman, permit me to say in conclusion, that fervently believing with that great apostle of human liberty, Thomas Jefferson, "that the people of every country are the only safe guardians of their own rights," my prayer is that the day is not far distant when we shall see arise in the Far East a free and independent Christian nation, to be known throughout the world as the "Republic of the Philippine Islands."

Speaking of the great measure which came from his hands and carried hope and comfort to the Filipinos, Mr. JONES said:

When the President of the United States affixes his signature to this already too long-delayed measure of justice and right it will mark an epoch in the history of this Nation as well as in that of the Philippine Islands, for the pages of the annals of the world will be searched in vain for its counterpart. For it not only bestows upon the Philippine people a measure of self-government such as they have never enjoyed under the sovereignty of this or any other nation, but it establishes what to them is dearer than all else—the everlasting covenant of a great and generous people, speaking through their accredited representatives, that they shall in due time enjoy the incomparable blessings of liberty and freedom.

I can not close, Mr. Speaker, without calling attention to the tribute which on August 18, 1916, the able delegate from the Philippine Islands paid Mr. JONES on the floor of this House. It is worth repetition here. Voicing the sentiments of his people, that delegate, turning to Mr. JONES, said:

Mr. JONES, I have witnessed your untiring work on this bill; I have seen your unselfish devotion to the cause of the Philippine independence, honestly believing that it was demanded by God's own law, but also by the best interests of your country and mine. As the chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs, which is in charge of legislation affecting the Philippines, you have considered it to be your paramount duty to write into law the covenant of your fathers and the spirit of America—freedom for

all. By this bill, which is the result of your hard labor—labor you have carried out at the risk of your own life, for you have been working in spite of ill health—you are entitled, in my estimation, to a prominent place in the list of the advocates of human liberty. Surely your name will be written in letters of gold in the history of the Philippine Islands. You have earned not only the eternal gratitude but the love of every individual Filipino. God bless you.

In less than two years from that day the summons had come. The last roll call had been answered.

To-day the eyes of the world rest upon Paris. America stands there as the hope of the future, and President Wilson has been greeted as the personification of freedom. Permit me to say just here that when our late great struggle came on, and liberty-loving, unselfish, glorious America sprang to the front, the work of WILLIAM A. JONES for Filipino freedom sent her forth as the champion of liberty, bearing an untarnished escutcheon and flashing a stainless blade.

In conclusion, let me say of him what he said on a similar occasion of another great Virginian. Standing on this floor, Mr. JONES said of John S. Barbour that which is so true of himself that I now pay to him the tribute which he then paid to another.

He was a politician of stainless honor, a statesman of spotless personal character, and a patriot who loved his country with all the intensity of a heart that was comprehensive enough to embrace humanity itself. And again, he was, withal, the kindliest, tenderest, and most generous of men.

At this point Mr. Butler resumed the chair.

ADJOURNMENT

Then, in accordance with the resolution previously adopted, the House (at 5 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) adjourned until Monday, February 17, 1919, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Proceedings in the Senate

Wednesday, *April 17, 1918.*

A message from the House of Representatives, by G. F. Turner, one of its clerks, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. William A. Jones, late a Representative from the State of Virginia, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

Mr. Swanson. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolutions which have just been received from the House of Representatives.

The Vice President. The Chair lays before the Senate the resolutions of the House.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

In the House of Representatives
of the United States,
April 17, 1918.

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. William A. Jones, a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee of 18 Members, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect this House do now adjourn.

Mr. Swanson. Mr. President, in the loss of Congressman Jones, of Virginia, Virginia loses one of her oldest

and ablest Representatives. He represented the first district of Virginia creditably and ably for 28 years. The country has lost one of its most efficient and ablest men. I offer the following resolutions and ask for their adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The resolutions (S. Res. 227) were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM A. JONES, a Representative from the State of Virginia.

Resolved, That a committee of six Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join a committee appointed by the House of Representatives to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The Vice President appointed, under the second resolution, as a committee on the part of the Senate Mr. Swanson, Mr. Overman, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Norris, and Mr. McNary.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of this distinguished statesman and able public servant I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, April 18, 1918, at 12 o'clock meridian.

Proceedings in the Philippine Islands

[Gathered and prepared by Gaudencio Garcia.]

PROLOGUE

History records instances of great men whose work and influence extend beyond the confines of their respective countries and whose glory and fame repose in foreign peoples. England had her Burke, whose statesmanship was and is better understood and appreciated in America than in England. France had her Lafayette, whose labors and sacrifices during the American Revolution won for him the admiration and love of the American people. Spain had her Morayta, whose defense of the cause of the Filipino people made him more popular in the Philippines than in Spain. And if we scan the list of America's great men we will find the name of William Atkinson Jones more loved and venerated in the Philippines than in the United States.

William Atkinson Jones was one of those men who live and die for an ideal and for a principle. He was one of those who dedicated their lives to an eternal principle and consecrated all their desires, all their longings, all their affection, and all their love upon that principle.

He loved the Filipino people and bravely championed our cause because he believed we represented a principle, that principle which forms the cornerstone of that immortal declaration of July 4, 1776. No wonder the Filipinos consider him a national figure of the Philippines and regard him as a national hero.

JONES's glory does not belong to America, although he labored and won his victory there, but to the Philippines, where his victory had a decisive effect on the collective life of the nation. Doubtless his glory would have been impossible had there not been a people whose social and political status was propitious for an apostolate like his. And if the hazards of war or the designs of destiny had not brought the American sovereignty to the Philippine Islands he would not have a propitious field for the generous activity of his spirit. The ideal of his life would have remained in abstract form. His life would have been a nameless and barren struggle for a vague ideal.

JONES has won a rightful place in the heart of the Filipino people and his name will surely be handed down with fervent gratitude from generation to generation.

Let us then follow the national sentiment of the Filipino people from the moment the sad news of his sickness was received to the time the somber message of his death was transmitted.

THE ILLNESS

It was on April 10, 1918, when the distant accent of the cable brought forth to the islands the sad news that Representative JONES was seriously ill. The news was received by Senate President Quezon in the form of a cablegram from Resident Commissioner Jaime C. de Veyra, which reads as follows:

QUEZON, *Manila:*

Congressman JONES, attacked by paralysis, is seriously ill. He was unconscious all day yesterday.

VEYRA.

To this cablegram President Quezon replied on April 11 as follows:

VEYRA, *Washington:*

Please express to Congressman JONES and family my deep regret and sincere hope for the prompt recovery of the patient.

QUEZON.

When the news was made known to the public it at once became the topic of absorbing conversations. In the streets and in other public places, in Government circles and in family homes, relatives, friends, and acquaintances greet each other by asking what new development there was in the condition of the beloved Representative.

Days of anxiety and painful waiting followed. The silence of the cable brought forth insistent inquiries as to whether the condition of the patient was improving. But on April 17 another cablegram, dated at Washington April 16, signed by Resident Commissioner Teodoro R. Yangco, and addressed to the Governor General through the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, was received bringing forth the gloomy message that the Representative was on his deathbed. The cablegram reads as follows:

HARRISON, *Manila:*

Quezon: Condition Congressman JONES extremely critical. Yangco.

McINTYRE.

On April 18 President Quezon replied to this cablegram as follows:

YANGCO, *Washington:*

Please advise me of further development of illness Congressman JONES.

QUEZON.

"Extremely critical." Thus read the message, which produced a painful sensation throughout the islands. The heart of the people began to grieve at the impending loss of a man whom they consider theirs and to whom they are bound by the most intimate ties of friendship and love.

THE DEATH

The people were already very pessimistic with regard to the illness of their great friend. They were expecting to receive the somber message at any moment. And at

last their gloomy forebodings were fulfilled. Representative JONES died.

The first cablegram received with the sad news was addressed to President Quezon by Commissioner Yangco, dated at Washington April 17, and reads as follows:

QUEZON, *Manila:*
WILLIAM A. JONES died to-day, 2.30 p. m.

YANGCO.

Subsequently, on the next day, another cablegram was received, confirming the previous one, and signed by Commissioner Veyra. It reads as follows:

WASHINGTON, *April 17.*

QUEZON, *Manila:*
Congressman JONES died at noon.

VEYRA.

Representative JONES dead! It was indeed a severe and crushing blow. But the people bore it with truly stoical equanimity and composure. Theirs was a grief without tears or moans—the mute, solemn grief of strong spirits defying death.

The distressing news was flashed from one end of the archipelago to the other. A general consternation reigned in every home and profound grief and meditation seized upon the people.

But in any crisis produced by an unusually violent emotion, as soon as the crisis is passed, the disturbed mind regains its composure and the pulsations of life again assume the normal rhythm. Thus, the Filipino people, after recovering from their first impression of grief and sorrow, rose as a single soul to give expression to their sincere and profound condolence for the death of the illustrious Congressman.

MEETING OF HIGH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AT THE AYUNTAMIENTO

On the morning of April 19, at the office of Senate President Quezon, there assembled, at the latter's call, the department secretaries and undersecretaries, the mayor and councilors of the city of Manila, the secretary of the Governor General, representing the latter, several senators who were in Manila at the time, and distinguished representatives of the most prominent elements of Philippine society for the purpose of outlining a general program of public solemnities to honor the memory of the departed friend. This meeting had the amplest national character because there were present at the same not only politicians of all parties but representatives of all the live forces of the nation, namely, merchants, industrials, agriculturists, professionals, laborers, etc. In short, the whole people were assembled there in order to deliberate upon the most worthy demonstration of its sympathy and grief.

In that meeting several resolutions were adopted.

It was resolved that memorial services of an eminently national character be held, for the organization of which an executive committee was formed, consisting of the following named—The secretary of the interior, Hon. Rafael Palma, as chairman; Mayor Justo Lukban; the members of the municipal board of the city of Manila; the president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce, D. Ramón J. Fernandez; the presidents of the political parties; and the presidents of the labor unions—as members. Member Geronimo Santiago, of the municipal board, acted as secretary.

It was also resolved that the flags on all public buildings be hoisted at half-mast during the funeral of Mr. JONES in the United States.

It was resolved, further, that for three months all papers used by the executive bureau for official correspondence have a black border in token of mourning.

It was resolved, finally, that instructions be cabled to the Resident Commissioners in Washington to first secure permission from the family of the deceased and then take the necessary steps for the construction, at the expense of the Filipino people, of a mausoleum upon the grave of Mr. JONES as a modest token of undying love.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY AND CONDOLENCE

Several messages of condolence were sent to the family of the deceased as imperfect demonstrations of the great grief that filled the popular heart.

These messages are not the usual formulas of official courtesy, but reflect something not usually contained in documents of that class—the frank, unrestrained expression of the sender's feelings. They are messages dictated spontaneously.

Here are those of the presiding officers of the houses of the legislature, simple and cordial:

Commissioners DE VEYRA and YANGCO, *Washington:*

Mr. JONES's death is deplored by our people as its greatest national misfortune. His death has brought grief and mourning into every Filipino home. Please express to Mr. JONES's family our heartfelt condolence and that of the legislature and of the people of the islands in general. Endeavor to obtain from Mrs. Jones authority to erect a mausoleum upon Mr. JONES's grave at the expense of the Filipino people.

OSMEÑA.
QUEZON.

In addition to this, President Quezon, as particular friend of the bereft family, sent the following message of affection:

YANGCO, *Washington:*

Words can not express the grief of my heart upon the death of Mr. JONES. Please convey to Mrs. Jones and Mr. Jones, jr., and to Mrs. Hopkins the expression of my most heartfelt condolence and the offer of my services, if I can be in any way of use to them.

QUEZON.

The cabinet expressed its condolence by means of the following cablegram:

The Philippine Cabinet sincerely deplores the death of Congressman JONES, whose disinterested efforts on behalf of the cause of the Filipino people have not only assured the future political destiny of the Filipinos but have won the American Nation the permanent gratitude of a people. Be pleased to accept our deepest condolence upon this loss, which we consider our own.

The Nationalist Party sent the following message:

VEYRA, YANGCO, *Washington:*

The Nationalist Party prays you to convey to Mrs. Jones the expression of their deepest regret and sympathy upon the death of the author of the Jones law, to whom we are indebted for his cordial and disinterested support in our long and persistent efforts in behalf of the liberty of the Filipinos. His constancy and determination in the struggle, in Congress and outside of it, and his success in obtaining the approval of the law that bears his name, entitle him to our everlasting gratitude. May the blessings of our people and of its generations yet unborn be showered upon his tomb in remembrance of his eminent services.

The municipal government of Manila, assembled in special session, resolved to convey its condolence to the widow of the deceased by means of the following message:

Mrs. JONES, *Washington:*

The municipal government and inhabitants of Manila send you their sincerest condolence. Representative JONES loved the Filipino people sincerely. We shall mourn for him eternally.

Mayor LUKBAN.

The Philippine Chamber of Commerce, immediately upon learning that Mr. JONES had died, sent a cablegram to Commissioner Yangco at Washington praying him to

represent the chamber at the funeral and to deposit in its behalf "a wreath upon the grave of the much regretted great benefactor of the Filipino people."

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE FROM THE PROVINCES AND MUNICIPALITIES

Besides the messages sent to Washington, telegrams and resolutions of condolence arrived in Manila from the provincial and municipal governments throughout the archipelago.

It being impossible to include all in this brief review we shall limit ourselves to mentioning the municipalities and Provinces and the numbers of the resolutions adopted and the telegrams received:

ABRA

Resolution No. 147, series of 1918, of the provincial board.

1. Resolution No. 28, series of 1918, by township of San Quintin.
2. Sallapandan, resolution No. 28.
3. Lagang-ilang, no number.
4. Telegram from the secretary of the provincial board.

ALBAY

1. Municipality of Virac, resolution No. 47.
2. Municipality of Bato, resolution No. 35.
3. Municipality of Camalig, resolution No. 30.
4. Telegram from president of Ligao.
5. Telegram from president of Jovellar.

AMBOS CAMARINES

1. Municipality of Nabua, resolution No. 49.
2. Municipality of Bula, resolution No. 53.
3. Municipality of Canaman, resolution No. 38.
4. Municipality of Camaligan, resolution No. 29.
5. Municipality of Magarao, resolution No. 43.
6. Municipality of Lagonoy, resolution No. 40.
7. Municipality of Soa, resolution No. 38.
8. Municipality of Tinambac, resolution No. 43.
9. Municipality of San José, resolution No. 35.
10. Municipality of Calabanga, resolution No. 41.

ANTIQUE

Resolution No. 160, series of 1918, of the provincial board.
1. Municipality of Patnogon, resolution No. 46.
2. Municipality of Culasi, resolution No. 47.
3. Municipality of Pandan, resolution No. 39.
4. Municipality of Dao, resolution No. 20.
5. Municipality of Valderrama, resolution No. 22.
6. Telegram from provincial governor.

BATAAN

1. Municipality of Hermosa, resolution No. 67.
2. Orión, by letter of president.
3. Telegram from municipal president of Limay.
4. Telegram from provincial governor.
5. Telegram from president of Balanga.

BATANGAS

1. Municipality of Lobo, resolution No. 34.
2. Municipality of Mabini, resolution No. 89.
3. Municipality of Lemery, resolution No. 35.
4. Municipality of Lipa, resolution No. 60.
5. Municipality of Tuy, resolution No. 49.
6. Municipality of Talisay, resolution No. 20.
7. Municipality of Batangas, resolution No. 79.
8. Municipality of Balayan, resolution No. 67.

BOHOL

Provincial board, resolution No. 362.
1. Young people's annual conference, resolution No. 25.
2. Telegram from provincial board.

BULACAN

1. Municipality of Malolos, resolution No. 266.
2. Municipality of Calumpit, resolution No. 26.
3. Telegram from municipal council of Malolos.
4. Telegram from Felipe Resurrección, of Sibul.

CAGAYAN

Resolution No. 1022, series of 1918, by the provincial board.
1. Municipality of Aparri, resolution No. 101.
2. Telegram from president of Aparri.

CAPIZ

1. Municipality of Jamindan, resolution No. 33.
2. Municipality of Dao, resolution No. 50.
3. Municipality of Lezo, resolution No. 72.
4. Municipality of Dumaleg, resolution No. 41.
5. Municipality of Sapian, resolution No. 23.
6. Municipality of Sigma, resolution No. 34.
7. Telegram from municipal president of Calivo.
8. Telegram from municipal president of Makato.

CAVITE

Provincial board, resolution No. 223.
1. Municipality of Indang, resolution No. 22.
2. Municipality of Malabon, resolution No. 21.
3. Municipality of Rosario, resolution No. 23.
4. Municipality of Bacoor, resolution No. 11.
5. Municipality of Mendez, resolution No. 31.
6. Municipality of Tanza, resolution No. 19.

CEBU

Provincial board, resolution No. 137.
1. Municipality of Dalaguete, resolution No. 39.
2. Municipality of Tuburan, resolution No. 59.
3. Municipality of Alegria, resolution No. 37.
4. Municipality of Liloan, resolution No. 20.
5. Municipality of San Fernando, resolution No. 43.
6. Municipality of San Remigio, resolution No. 45.
7. Municipality of Argao, resolution No. 55.
8. Municipality of Borbon, resolution No. 42.
9. Municipality of Opon, resolution No. 23.
10. Municipality of Santander, resolution No. 20.
11. Municipality of Oslob, resolution No. 18.
12. Municipality of Bolgoon, resolution No. 39.
13. Muuicipality of Badian, resolution No. 18.
14. Municipality of Balamban, resolution No. 15.
15. Municipality of Medellin, resolution No. 33.
16. Municipality of Malabuyoc, resolution No. 50.
17. Municipality of Tuburan, resolution No. 59.
18. Telegram from governor of Cebu.
19. Telegram from president of Samboan.

ILOCOS NORTE

Provincial board, resolution No. 717.
1. Municipality of Bacarra, resolution No. 51.
2. Municipality of Badoc, resolution No. 47.
3. Municipality of Banua, resolution No. 44.
4. Municipality of Batac, resolution No. 101.
5. Municipality of Burgos, resolution No. 48.
6. Municipality of Dingras, resolution No. 141.
7. Municipality of Laoag, resolution No. 122.
8. Municipality of Paoay, resolution No. 79.
9. Municipality of Pasuquin, resolution No. 80.
10. Municipality of Piddig, resolution No. 39.
11. Municipality of San Nicolas, resolution No. 72.
12. Municipality of Sarrat, resolution No. 54.
13. Municipality of Solsona, resolution No. 110.
14. Municipality of Vintar, resolution No. 88.
15. Municipality of Bangued, resolution No. 42.

ILOCOS SUR

Provincial board, resolution No. 271.
1. Municipality of Burgos, resolution No. 96.
2. Municipality of Cabugao, resolution No. 46.
3. Municipality of Candon, resolution No. 23.
4. Municipality of Caoyan, resolution No. 50.
5. Municipality of Lapog, resolution No. 115.
6. Municipality of Narvacan, resolution No. 105.
7. Municipality of Sinait, resolution No. 71.
8. Municipality of Bantay, resolution No. 51.
9. Municipality of Santa Lucia, resolution No. 40.
10. Municipality of Santa Maria, resolution No. 30.
11. Municipality of Sto. Domingo, resolution No. 52.
12. Municipality of Sta. Catalina, resolution No. 43.
13. Municipality of San Esteban, resolution No. 40.
14. Township of Galimuyod, resolution No. 34.
15. Township of Lidlidda, resolution No. 21.

ILOILO

Provincial board, resolution No. 352.
1. Municipality of Iloilo, resolution No. 45.
2. Municipality of Tigbawan, resolution No. 72.

3. Municipality of Cabatuan, resolution No. 63.
4. Municipality of Maasin, resolution No. 125.
5. Municipality of Janiuay, resolution No. 59.
6. Municipality of Barotac Vieje, resolution No. 69.
7. Municipality of Ajuy, resolution No. 71.
8. Municipality of Jaro, resolution No. 42.

ISABELA

Provincial board, resolution No. 241.
1. Municipality of Ilagan, resolution No. 59.
2. Telegram from secretary of provincial board.

LAGUNA

1. Municipality of San Pablo, resolution No. 58.
2. Municipality of Bay, resolution No. 27.

LA UNION.

1. Municipality of Bangar, resolution No. 52.
2. Municipality of Bacnotan, resolution No. 34.
3. Municipality of Sto. Tomás, resolution No. 71.
4. Municipality of Agoo, resolution No. 37.

LEYTE

Provincial board, resolution No. 467.
1. Municipality of Naval, resolution No. 30.
2. Municipality of Inopacan, resolution No. 47.
3. Municipality of Dulag, resolution No. 103.
4. Municipality of Kiloan, resolution (no number).
5. Municipality of Maasin, resolution No. 44.
6. Municipality of Babatngon, resolution No. 24.
7. Municipality of Tanawan, resolution No. 53.
8. Municipality of Kawayan, resolution No. 39.
9. Municipality of Capoocan, resolution No. 68.
10. Municipality of Palo, resolution No. 71.
11. Municipality of Manohon, resolution No. 33.
12. Telegram from provincial governor.
13. Telegram from president of Jaro.
14. Telegram from president of Carigara.
15. Telegram from president of Palompon.

MINDANAO AND SULU

1. Cotabato, resolution No. 40.
2. Mati, Davao, resolution No. 16.
3. Provincial board of Lanao, resolution No. 55.
4. Provincial board of Agusan, resolution No. 81.
5. Telegram from municipal president of Davao.
6. Telegram from representative of Davao.
7. Telegram from governor of Davao.
8. Telegram from governor of Agusan.

MINDORO

1. Municipality of Calapan, resolutions Nos. 68, 70.
2. Municipality of Paluan, resolution No. 25.
3. Municipality of Naujan, resolution No. 32.
4. Telegram from municipal president of Pola.

MISAMIS

Provincial board, resolution No. 287.
1. Municipality of Catarman, resolution No. 22.
2. Municipality of Oroquiete, resolution No. 110.
3. Municipality of Tagoloan, resolution (no number).
4. Municipality of Mambajao, resolution No. 17.
5. Telegram from municipal president of Oroquiete.
6. Telegram from municipal president of Cagayan.
7. Telegram from municipal president of Tagoloan.

MOUNTAIN PROVINCE

Provincial board, resolution No. 162.
1. Municipality of Cervantes, resolution No. 20.
2. Municipality of Sagada, resolution No. 16.
3. Municipality of Bauko, resolution No. 10.
4. Municipality of Bakun, resolution No. 20.
5. Municipality of San Emilio, resolution No. 15.
6. Municipality of Sudipen, Amburayan, resolution No. 16.
7. Municipality of Tagudin, resolution No. 35.
8. Municipality of Alilem, resolution No. 13.
9. Municipality of Kayan, resolution No. 18.
10. Municipality of San Gabriel, resolution No. 16.
11. Municipality of Besao, resolution No. 18.
12. Municipality of Santol, resolution No. 22.

NUEVA ECIJA

Resolution of the provincial board, No. 1692.
1. Municipality of Santo Domingo, resolution No. 30.

OCCIDENTAL NEGROS

1. Municipality of Bacolod, resolution No. 314.

ORIENTAL NEGROS

Provincial board, resolution No. 243.
1. Municipality of Larena, resolution No. 64.
2. Municipality of Siquijor, resolution No. 33.

PAMPANGA

Provincial board, resolution No. 247.

PANGASINAN

Provincial board, resolution No. 671.
1. Municipality of Manaoag, resolution No. 88.
2. Municipality of Lingayen, resolutions Nos. 903, 957, 967, 1190.
3. Municipality of Mangatarem, resolution No. 39.
4. Municipality of Bayambang, resolution No. 75.
5. Municipality of Alcala, resolution No. 43.
6. Municipality of Urdaneta, resolution No. 160.
7. Municipality of Binmaley, resolution No. 51.
8. Municipality of Natividad, resolution No. 68.
9. Municipality of San Carlos, resolution (no number).
10. Municipality of Balungao, resolution No. 50.
11. Municipality of San Nicolas, resolution No. 60.
12. Municipality of Asingan, resolution No. 52.
13. Municipality of Agno, resolution No. 33.
14. Municipality of Bolinao, resolution No. 35.
15. Municipality of Santo Tomás, resolution No. 20.
16. Telegram from municipal president of Lingayen.
17. Telegram from provincial governor.
18. Telegram from municipal president of San Fabian.

RIZAL

1. Municipality of Parañaque, resolution No. 72.
2. Municipality of Cainta, resolution No. 18.
3. Municipality of San Mateo, resolution No. 41.

ROMBLON

Provincial board, resolution No. 96.
1. Municipality of Badajoz, resolution No. 71.
2. Municipality of San Fernando, resolution No. 22.
3. Municipality of Romblon, resolution No. 79.
4. Telegram from acting governor.

SAMAR

Provincial board, resolution No. 226.
1. Municipality of San Antonio, resolution No. 37.
2. Municipality of Oquendo, resolution No. 34.

SORSOGON

Provincial board, resolution No. 106.
1. Municipality of Bulan, resolution No. 21.

SURIGAO

Telegram from secretary of the provincial board.

TARLAC

Provincial board, resolution No. 276.
1. Municipality of Mayantoc, resolution No. 57.
2. Municipality of La Paz, resolution No. 47.
3. Municipality of Paniqui, resolution No. 45.

TAYABAS

1. Municipality of Laguimanoc, resolution No. 30.
2. Municipality of Macalelon, resolution No. 31.
3. Municipality of Mogpog, resolution No. 31.
4. Municipality of Sariaya, resolution No. 41.
5. Municipality of Unisan, resolution No. 56.
6. Municipality of Alabat, resolution No. 72.
7. Municipality of Tiaong, resolution No. 33.
8. Municipality of Tayabas, resolution No. 21.

ZAMBALES

Provincial board, resolution No. 187.
1. Municipality of Santa Cruz, resolution No. 65.
2. Municipality of Cabangan, resolution No. 40.
3. Municipality of San Antonio, resolution No. 47.

4. Municipality of San Marcelino, resolution No. 31.
5. Municipality of Palauig, resolution No. 26.
6. Municipality of Candelaria, resolution No. 44.
7. Municipality of Iba, resolution No. 47.
8. Telegram from municipal president of Candelaria.

WHAT THE POPULAR LEADERS HAD TO SAY

On the day on which the news of the death of the venerable Congressman had been confirmed the political leaders of the country gave frank statements to the press concerning the sad event.

They are the voice of the supreme delegates of the people, of the recognized mentors of the masses, which, as in all moments of deep national crises, defines, interprets, and reflects the collective view.

They are the voice of the whole Filipino race, represented by its most illustrious leaders—the voice of ten million souls—that makes itself heard on occasion of great national mourning.

From Cebu, where he was resting from the great fatigues of the recent parliamentary period, Speaker Osmeña telegraphed the following statement, which was published in a special issue of La Vanguardia:

Words can not express the great sorrow felt to-day by the Filipino people on account of the death of Representative WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES. If Mr. JONES had been a Filipino, his unflagging interest in this country would have entitled him to the deepest gratitude of the entire people. The fact that, without being a man of our race, he dedicated to our people for nearly 20 years all his energy and enthusiasm entitles him so much to our respect and gratitude that all our grief, all the tears we shed upon the tomb of the great benefactor, will not suffice.

Mr. JONES's work in behalf of the Philippines, and consequently our indebtedness to him, are of the greatest importance. They are things of the present, but their actual results extend far into the future. He will live so long as there shall be a Filipino living.

However we may strive to honor the memory of Mr. JONES, we shall only succeed in paying a small part of our debt. The real and complete consecration of the efforts of that illustrious man shall only take place when, free from foreign tutelage, we shall have shown to the world that we are a nation capable of preserving that independence for which the late departed and we fought shoulder to shoulder.

SERGIO OSMEÑA.

President Quezon, on his part, made the following:

The death of Mr. JONES—the loyal and sincere friend of the Filipino people and constant champion of its liberties—is the greatest national loss that our country has suffered since our Rizal was taken from us.

A man of the loftiest and most generous sentiments, he dedicated the last years of his service in the Congress of the United States to the cause of the Philippine Islands. There are other Representatives, Democrats as well as Republicans, who take interest in the Philippines, but I do them no injustice when I say that in this respect Mr. JONES had no equal. When there was anything to be done for this country he used all the prestige of his 30 years in Congress and all the potency of his intellect. The most patriotic Filipino could not have devoted himself more completely to the defense of our interests.

The successor of Mr. JONES as chairman of the Committee on Insular Affairs is Mr. Garrett, Congressman for Tennessee, one of the Democratic leaders of the Congress. Mr. Garrett has been for many years Mr. JONES's second and has been identified with him in all his work in behalf of the Philippines. Our Commissioners must now endeavor to interest Mr. Garrett in everything relating to the Philippines, the same as they did with his illustrious predecessor.

I mourn over the death of Mr. JONES as much as I have mourned over that of my father. I loved him with truly filial affection, and I know that he responded to this feeling.

Mr. JONES has died without seeing the realization of his supreme ambition—to witness the inauguration of our Republic. But when the Jones bill was enacted he said to me:

"I can die happy now, because by this bill I have assured the independence of your country."

MANUEL L. QUEZON.

The secretary of the interior, Hon. Rafael Palma, authorized the publication of the following statement, written in his own handwriting:

He was one of the American legislators who most wisely, courageously, and consistently championed the cause of the Filipinos in Congress. He did not, like the majority, commit the disgraceful vulgarity of looking upon the Philippines as a rich booty of war, the possession of which would redound to the profit or greatness of his Nation. On the contrary, he was one of those rare, privileged characters who, rising above the selfish interests of the moment, sought their inspiration in the honorable spirit of those legionaries of the ideal who framed the Declaration of Independence and who dictated to the world the laws of the liberty of the peoples.

Far-seeing, he looked not only into the present, but also into the future, and, unaffected by any prejudice of race and civilization, he endeavored to assure, rather than the material dominion, the permanent spiritual sovereignty of the United States in the heart of the Filipino people by means of that splendid Magna Charta of liberality and justice that will go down into history with his name and will forever command the gratitude and blessings of the Filipino people, not only for its author, but also for the Nation to which he belongs.

RAFAEL PALMA.

WORDS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

Not as a representative of the American sovereignty in the islands, but as a warm friend of the deceased and a great friend of the Filipino people, our Governor General, the Hon. Francis Burton Harrison, made the following statement:

Than Congressman JONES, the Filipino people could not have had a more sincere and disinterested friend. His death constitutes a great loss to the Philippine cause, and his name should be eternally venerated in the islands for his constant and splendid work, crowned with success in favor of your rights and liberties. Personally, I have always entertained for Congressman JONES the highest consideration and most cordial esteem.

WORDS OF OPPOSITION LEADERS

Voicing the sentiment of the minority at that moment of national mourning, the leaders of the Democratic Party also made public expressions of their feelings, through their official organ, La Nacion. We quote hereunder the articles signed by Emiliano Tria Tirona and Teodoro Sandiko, respectively:

JONES THE IMMORTAL

In the history of our struggles for liberty there will be one figure with a nimbus of unperishable glory—the great figure of the tireless champion of the independence of our country, the Hon. WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES.

It seems to us as if we could still hear the sonorous voice of Mr. JONES, resounding like that of a great apostle in the august Chamber of the Congress of the United States, demanding the liberty so anxiously desired by us. The great work done and efforts made by that remarkable American in order to satisfy our longing for redemption are still fresh in our memory. It is true that Mr. JONES descended into the grave without seeing the final success of his noble efforts to attain that which he sought, the establishment of a free and happy Philippine Republic, yet his zeal in the defense of the ideals of the Filipino people constitutes a sacred debt which the Filipinos can not pay except by the greatest gratitude and veneration for the memory of the illustrious son of Virginia. The Filipino people can not remain indifferent where anything is concerned that signifies interest in its welfare and happiness.

We Filipinos have lost Clark, and now we lose JONES. Will there be any other Clarks and Joneses after this? I have not the least doubt, because there is a Providence that watches over all just causes, and that Providence will send other champions of liberty to guide weak people toward their redemption.

Mr. JONES has not really died so far as the Filipino people are concerned. Until our people obtain their longed-for independence the name of Mr. JONES will be a sublime inspiration for their leaders and will encourage them to continue their arduous enterprise with perseverance, and when the liberty bell rings for the

Filipino people the name of JONES shall be remembered by the sons of that people with the greatest affection, with the greatest love and veneration.

EMILIANO TRIA TIRONA.

HE IS DEAD

He is dead! The great mind that conceived and obtained a more autonomous form of government for our people is no more. The man has died, but his good works and the gratitude of an entire people survive him.

The Philippines lose in WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES one of their best friends, one of the most determined champions of their cause, one of their most beautiful hopes for final redemption. But no! he pointed out a way for us with his campaigns and blazed the trail for all those foreigners who are interested in our happiness. At the end of that journey we all shall meet some day, Americans and Filipinos, in order to agree, at the foot of a monument of peace and love, in which we shall contemplate the tranquil face of the Representative for Virginia, upon the consummation of that which we desire the most anxiously, of that which is ours, because liberty belongs to all!

He was a lover of liberty, but more than liberty he worshiped justice.

He desired the independence of the Filipino people with all his heart; he battled for it with all the vigor of his generous soul; he fought for it with all the strength of his privileged and potent brain; he devoted precious years of his life to it.

He desired the political liberty of our people and battled for it, considering it, not as an ideal lacking concrete form, not as a mere abstract and platonic aspiration, but as a high principle requiring to be converted into reality with a force greater than gravitation. He fought for it because he was thoroughly convinced that we were entitled to it and that it was but just that it be granted to us.

What foreigner is more entitled to the gratitude of the Filipino people?

May he rest in peace, the great man, while his brethren are struggling in the worldly battle for the most beautiful ideal for which humans have ever struggled—the vindication of the violated ideals of justice, democracy, and liberty! May he rest in

peace; the Filipinos, struggling for what they consider their just due, will appreciate what the others will give them.

TEODORO SANDIKO.

THE VOICE OF THE PRESS

The daily press, echoing the public sentiment, also joined the chorus of those who voiced their deep grief over the death of the glorious author of our Magna Charta.

The editorials of the Filipino press dealing with the sad event were full of feeling. And the most beautiful thing of all was that for the first time in its history that press, generally in discord and torn by conflicts and differences, was in accord, unanimous in voicing the same sentiments of integral Filipinism. Without previous agreement, each obeying the spontaneous impulse of the moment, the Filipino newspapers showed the most absolute concord. As if by enchantment, the inveterate differences separating them from each other disappeared and there was no discordant voice to disturb the general harmony. It was, indeed, a beautiful spectacle of true national unanimity.

We shall reproduce here only the editorials of three newspapers—of the three most important newspapers of the country—as we believe them to represent the best opinion of the native press.

From El Ideal, organ of the Nationalist Party:

The Filipino people are in mourning. WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, the author of the organic law of the Philippines, the illustrious legislator who has, in the last few years, been working in the American Congress for the ideals of the Filipino people with all the enthusiasm of his noble soul and great heart and with all the powers of his potent intellect, and who, with the glorious law that bears his name, has given us the great sum of liberties that we are now enjoying, has ceased to belong to the world of the living in order to take his place in the temple of the immortals.

The death of Congressman JONES is also a cause of mourning for the American people, who has lost in him one of its most

valuable Representatives, a man who has always been an honor to his country, a loyal and upright servant, to whom are due, in the first place, the blessings of this era of good understanding and mutual tolerance between Americans and Filipinos, and who has made the name of America synonymous throughout the Far East, and beyond it, too, with liberality, justice, and eminent humanitarianism in its relations with the weak peoples under the protection of its flag.

In one word, WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES is one of the determined and efficient apostles of human liberty and can therefore be considered as one of the benefactors of humanity, one of the great figures of the century.

His name and his work are already permanently enshrined in every Filipino heart, and his disappearance from material life has done nothing but add to our gratitude and our respect for him and his people.

So long as the Filipino people shall exist upon the face of the earth, so long shall the remembrance and the name of WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES occupy a prominent place among our greatest benefactors in the sacred book of our affection and our dearest traditions.

El Ideal suggests that a grand national act of homage be dedicated to the memory of the great man and great friend of the Filipinos.

From La Vanguardia, an independent newspaper:

Our lips tremble as we announce to the people the sad news of the death of Congressman WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES. But a few months ago the Filipino family heard with overwhelming joy, with great rejoicing, the news that the real father of the new era would come here to pay us a visit, and now, oh, mysterious designs of Providence! Instead of the news of his arrival, our heart is touched by the tidings of the fatal issue of the illness that had delayed his plan to come to embrace us.

Imagine the immense grief that now weighs upon our souls in view of the terrible contrast between the disappointment of our unexpressed affection and the awful reality of his death! There are moments when words are insufficient to convey what the heart, the heart of an entire race, is feeling. And at this psychological moment we have now arrived, not knowing how to tear

from the most intimate of our being the sentiments of love, of respect, of admiration, and gratitude which, in the intensity of our grief, struggle to manifest themselves.

WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES! Anything that we can say will be but colorless, miserable, small, compared with the immensity of the good that he has done us, with the sublime generosity with which he gave himself up to our cause. That venerable gray head, bowed down by the miseries of life, conceived like a ray of prophetic inspiration the liberty of the small peoples, the dignity and the vindication of the subjugated races, long before that Niagara of blood, those horrible sacrifices, sanctioned the fundamental rights of humanity violated by the greed and avarice of the mighty.

Upon revising our history, which is the history of our sad, epic struggles for justice, we find noble foreigners who embraced our cause with devotion and altruism because they had built within their hearts a permanent shrine to Liberty which they desired to be the universal patrimony of all peoples, and for the sake of which they did not hesitate to make the greatest and most painful sacrifices. And when the hour of recognition came, the Filipino people, that people whose most prized treasure is gratitude, did not fail to do its duty and had immortalized in its heart, on its streets and squares, and in its pueblos the beloved names of Blumentritt, Pi y Margall, Morayta, and others. How could the Filipino people fail to pay this debt of gratitude to WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, who not only understood and loved our ideals, but who, with all the means within his reach, by word and deed, risking his health, and depriving himself of many hours of rest by the side of his family in his home, labored hard in order that the first Magna Charta of our emancipation might become a tangible reality, a legacy not only for ourselves, but for our children and our children's children, and a stimulus and guiding star for all dependent peoples?

The solemn promise contained in the preamble of the law that bears his name shall remain a living monument to his blessed memory. Thanks to him and his efforts, a bond stronger than iron and steel has been forged which now unites the Philippines and America in an ideal alliance of firm friendship.

Our national heroes fell in the night, generously shedding their martyr's blood for our ideals. They were of our own flesh and

blood, and merely followed the call of duty. WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, a man born beyond the seas, who knew the Filipinos only by name and through our ideals and our heroes, spent the last years of his life in order to give shape, reality, and consistence to the dream of the forerunners of our nationality.

"Mis ansias cuando apenas muchacho adolescente,
Mis sueños cuando joven ya lleno de vigor
Fueron el verte un dia, joya del Mar de Oriente,
Secos los negros ojos, alta la tersa frente,
Sin ceños, sin arrugas, sin machas ni rubor * * *"

May the flowers of our gardens, the most delicate thoughts of our spirit, form the wreath of evergreen deposited by an humble and grateful people upon his tomb, over which the Stars and Stripes fly as proudly as over the trenches in Europe.

From La Nacion, the organ of the Democratic Party:

WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES

The American Congressman, WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, who has since 1891 represented the first district of the State of Virginia in the House of Representatives of the United States, has died.

The death of this illustrious champion of our independence can justly be considered as a national loss by the Filipino people.

There are but few men whose death has caused as profound and intense mourning in a country not their own as in their own country. To this list of rare and exceptional men we must now add the author of our organic law.

Naturally the death of so illustrious a person will cause great grief among the people of the State of Virginia and throughout the United States, but we believe that there will hardly be that unanimity and intensity of feeling in this respect that exists among all Filipinos who love the liberty of their country with respect to the death of the great champion of our cause in the Congress of the United States.

There a great number of citizens doubtless opposed his ideas and his work in the House of Representatives. As regards the work done by Mr. JONES the public opinion in the United States was divided, as evidenced in the matter of the bills introduced by him on the subject of Philippine independence. But here all

Filipinos, without any exception, have no other feeling toward the illustrious dead than one of the deepest gratitude for the efforts made and the work performed by him in the cause of our political liberty.

It is a well-known fact that the fundamental law of our political régime was drafted by the great champion of our right to rule our own destinies. Everybody knows, likewise, that before drafting the present organic law Mr. JONES had introduced in the Congress of the United States a bill that responded fully to the real aspirations of the Filipinos, because there was embodied in it a provision designating an early date for the granting of our independence.

That bill, generally known as Jones bill No. 1, failed to pass, but not through any fault of its illustrious author. Mr. JONES was convinced that we Filipinos are entitled to our national liberty, to establish a government of our own, suited to the peculiarities of our people, and he was not capable of renouncing a principle maintained by him with such energy. Jones bill No. 1 did not fail because Mr. JONES wanted it to fail; it failed because it was knifed by the traitors to our cause; it failed owing to the insidious labors, to the low machinations, to the vile and contemptible Machiavellism of the Judases who wanted to sell the liberty of the Filipino people. Upon these traitors to the cause will fall the malediction of the victim of their baseness and of their villainous treachery. For the illustrious deceased the Filipino people will have nothing but words of eternal gratitude.

The memory of the brave champion, of the man who devoted the inexhaustible energy of his privileged brain and of his great heart to the noble cause of making the American people do justice to the Filipino people, whose magnanimous trustee it has become, will be forever blessed by every Filipino.

THE VOICE OF OUR POETS

Our poets, the nightingales of the race, added a few fragrant flowers to the wreath dedicated by a loving people to the fearless champion of its liberties.

Two of them, the most illustrious of our modern bards, elicited the following from their lyres:

I

En el nombre de todas las gentes de mi raza,
Al túmulo en que duerme llega mi humilde voz.
Señor, velen tu sueño las alas de los ángeles.
Señor, descansa en Dios.

II

A la gloriosa América que hoy tu partida llora,
Se une al pueblo a quien diste su libertad actual;
Y el sol de nuestra enseña, en tu capilla ardiente,
Será el mejor cirial.

III

Del metal de las largas cadenas que arrancara
De nuestras pobres manos tu noble genio afín,
Hemos fundido todas las campanas que hoy lloran
Tu inesperado fin.

IV

Señor, caiga en el triunfo de franjas y de estrellas
Que envolverán temblando tu fúnebre ataúd,
La plata del anciano, la rosa de la virgen,
Y el oro acrisolado de nuestra juventud.

V

Por cuanto fuiste justo y noble amoroso
Nuevo Moisés que, uniendo nuestra dispersa grey,
Guiaste a nuestro pueblo, bajo la santa y única
Aurora de tu Ley;

VI

Por cuanto de tus manos cayeron como flores
Las santas esperanzas de nuestra redención,
Y en nuestro sencillo de cañas y de nipas
Tu nombre es oración;

VII

Duerme, Señor. Reposa del fatigoso día,
Mientras dos pueblos llenos de tu alma y de tu ideal,
Cruzan sus dos espadas de flores y de lumbres
Para guardar por siempre tu lecho sepulcral.

JESÚS BALMORI.

Manuel Bernabé sings thus:

PADRE DE NUESTRA REDENCIÓN

Padre de nuestra redención! La gente
Que debe a tí su libertad naciente,
Se postra de rodillas, y en tu frente
Pone el beso amoroso del Oriente.

Por tu Ley, que es supremo mandamiento,
Dios te reserva el inmortal asiento.
Tu Magna Carta es hostia y alimento
Del pueblo en tres centurias irredente.

Gracias a tí, la esclavitud longeva
Huye a la aurora de una patria nueva . . .
Quien no ama la eficacia de una prueba?

Loor a la nación americana
Que te crió! Filipinas soberana
Será tu monumento de mañana! . . .

MANUEL BERNABÉ.

THE MEMORIAL SERVICES

These were held in the Marble Hall, famous in the annals of our history as the place in which the most memorable acts of national import have taken place, that august place which, in the eyes of the people, is the sole and sacred temple in which solemn patriotic rites may be performed.

It was an historical evening, a memorable occasion on which the spiritual solidarity of the Filipino people was manifested more than ever before. It may be truthfully said that this people never gave a public testimony of its integral nationalism with such nobleness.

It was not a funeral ceremony at which afflicted souls gave free rein to expressions of grief and love. On that occasion the Filipino people not only offered their hearts to the memory of Mr. JONES, but they confirmed at the tomb of the illustrious dead the vow they had taken be-

fore God and before humanity to be worthy participants of the universal treasure of liberty.

A ratification of a covenant, a renewal of a vow—such was the spiritual significance of the memorial services of April 30.

United in spirit, the Filipino people rendered homage to the great friend they had in Mr. JONES, and, at the same time, to the spirit of the glorious democratic traditions incarnated in that great man.

THE CATAFALQUE

Severe and imposing, upon an elevated platform surrounded by burning tapers and sable hangings, like an altar in the temple of grief. At the foot of the catafalque, wreaths of all sorts and sizes covering a semicircular staircase, at the head of which stands a symbolical statue. In the middle, against a background of white and lilac, a life-size oil painting of the great democrat in whose honor the memorial services are being held. Around the glorious portrait, endowing it with a mysterious nimbus, big lighted candelabra. On the step above, four enormous pedestals supporting brass urns, from the bottom of which rise the thin vapors of incense. Above, crowning the drapings that serve as a background, the coat of arms of the insular government, surrounded by an enormous wreath of metallic flowers. Everywhere in the hall, hanging from the walls or from the drapings of the catafalque, wreaths and more wreaths, of all sorts and sizes.

Some of these wreaths come from places far distant, from municipalities in the remotest parts of the islands. Most of them come from provincial governments and from private entities of the capital.

THE CONGREGATION

On one side of the catafalque, on the platform on which the latter stands, and to the left of the spectator, are the Governor General, Speaker Osmeña, and President Quezon, the two last named seated to the right and left, respectively, of the one first named. On the other side of the platform and the catafalque are seated the other speakers of the evening, Messrs. Ramon J. Fernandez, Emiliano Tria Tirona, and Crisanto Evangelista. Filling the vast hall and the adjacent galleries and balconies, like a human ocean, without leaving the slightest interstice through which tardy arrivals could possibly make their way, there is the select and distinguished audience, reverent and solemn, bearing without a murmur the heat and discomfort of the moment. Outside, in the lobby, stands a crowd of tardy arrivals, disappointed and impatient. Outside of the building, on the square before it, the still larger crowd of the uninvited, standing, unmindful of the fatigue, contemplates in silence the endless procession of the invited who come and go, imagining themselves, perhaps, present at the ceremonies within.

Notwithstanding the enormous crowds packed tightly in the hall and outside, not the slightest rumor profanes the austere silence of that solemn act consecrated to the evocation of the spirit of the beloved dead.

THE PROGRAM

Brief and select, worthy of the solemnity of the occasion. A few hymns, grand and mystical, that uplift the soul, and a number of deeply felt addresses, vibrant with emotion reflecting the unanimous sentiment of the people.

In the musical program the attention was especially attracted by a beautiful "Response to JONES," the text of which was the work of the Filipino poet laureates, Jesus

Balmori and Manuel Bernabé, adapted to classical music by Hamilton Gray. It is a splendid song, worthy of its authors and of the noble spirit to whom it is dedicated.

Here is the program in full:

MEMORIAL SERVICES IN HONOR OF THE LATE HON. WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF VIRGINIA AND CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS

April 30, 1918, at 8.30 p. m.

PROGRAM

1. Music, "Nearer, My God, to Thee"_____Dr. Lowell Mason.
2. Hon. Manuel L. Quezon,
   President of the Philippine Senate, former Resident Commissioner to the United States.
3. "The Radiant Morn Hath Passed Away"____H. H. Woodward.

The radiant morn hath passed away,
And spent too soon her golden store;
The shadows of departing day
Creep on once more.
Our life is but a fading dawn,
Its glorious noon, its noon how quickly past;
Lead us, O Christ, when all is gone,
Safe home at last.
Where saints are clothed in spotless white,
And ev'ning shadows never fall,
Where Thou, Eternal Light of Light,
Art Lord of all.

CHORUS

Soprano:	Alto:
Mrs. Chas. H. Sleeper.	Mrs. Irving Steinel.
Mrs. Chas. H. Wieland.	Miss Ethel Mahaney.
Mrs. Harry Hawkins.	Miss Sadie Livingstone.
Tenor:	Bass:
Mr. J. C. West.	Mr. Irving Steinel.
Mr. G. H. Tilbury.	Mr. B. P. Lukens.
Mr. W. U. West.	Mr. Patstone.

4. Ramón Fernández, Esq.,
   President Philippine Chamber of Commerce.
5. "Open the Gates of the Temple"----------J. F. Knapp.
   A. C. Gonzales, baritone.
   Francisco Santiago, pianist.
6. Hon. Emiliano Tria Tirona,
   Representative from Cavite.
7. "Responso a JONES."
   (Letra de los poetas Balmori y Bernabe, música de Hamilton Gray.)

En el solar de amores
De tu sepulcro ideal,
Cayendo van las flores
Del suelo de Rizal.

Virina de tu lecho
Vendrá a ser cada flor,
Y por tu amor deschecho
Dirá el Pueblo al Señor:

Padre nuestro y Señor,
Glorioso y fuerte,
Manda tu luz de amor
Señor de la muerte.
Padre glorioso y fuerte,
Manda tu luz de amor
Tu luz de amor.

Cuando so negra huella
La muerte te imprimió
Tu nombre fué una estrella
Que en el espacio ardió.

Por tu gestión homérica
En pró de nuestro ideal,
Alzan su voz América
Y el Pueblo de Rizal.
Padre nuestro y Señor, etc.

Con las sienes sin espinas,
Libre del yugo de ayer,
Hoy te canta Filipinas
Y te oblaciona su sér.

Loor a ti en el presente,
Loor en la Libertad,
En el Oriente y Occidente,
Por toda la eternidad.
Padre nuestro y Señor, etc.

Soprano:
Srta. Jovita Fuentes.

Pianist:
Sr. Francisco Santiago.

8. Mr. Crisanto Evangelista,
Representative of the labor union.
9. "No Shadows Yonder"----------A. R. Gaul.

No shadows yonder!
All light and song!
Each day I wonder,
And say, "How long
Shall time me sunder
From that dear throng."

No weeping yonder!
All fled away!
While I wander
Each weary day . . .
And sigh as I ponder
My long, long stay.

No partings yonder!
Time and space never
Again shall sunder,
Hearts can not sever
Dearer and fonder
Hands clasp forever.

None wanting yonder!
Bought by the Lamb
All gathered under
The evergreen palm.
Loud as night's thunder
Ascends the glad psalm.

10. Hon. Sergio Osmeña,
Speaker Philippine House of Representatives.
11. Hon. Francis Burton Harrison,
Governor General of the Philippine Islands.
12. National hymn.

THE ORATIONS

When the beautiful notes of "Nearer, My God, to Thee" had died away and all hearts were still filled with mystical emotion the first orator of the evening, President Quezon, came forward and rested both hands on the balustrade surrounding the catafalque; then, with slow and grave intonation, he delivered his oration, an oration delicate and deeply felt, coming from the depth of his heart, full of remembrances mingled with filial affection, with sacred veneration.

No person in the Philippine Islands can speak with so much authority of Mr. JONES and his titanic labors for the independence of our country as President Quezon, who was his collaborator and who shared with him the worry and anxieties of the struggle as well as the divine joy of the triumph. His address on this solemn occasion can be considered as the most finished and authentic recapitulation of the glorious part played by Mr. JONES in the history of our struggles for liberty. He said that Mr. JONES had the right to be ranked with the great liberators of the world and that as the father of Philippine liberty he was entitled to the undying gratitude of the Filipino people. He then outlined the various steps by which the Jones bill finally became a public law, ending in a fine burst of oratory calling upon the Filipino people to recompense their departed protagonist in gratitude for the work he had done for them.

The second orator of the evening was D. Ramon J. Fernandez, the president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce. He spoke on behalf of the business community. He analyzed Mr. JONES's work in so far as it affects the economic development of the country, voicing the opinion of the Filipino capitalists. His sincere eulogy of Mr. JONES's efforts on behalf of the Filipino people gave the lie to all who predicted that these same efforts were

bound to be fatal to the commercial stability of the country.

As if to show that it is not only the wealthy classes of our country who are indebted to Mr. JONES for the great boon conferred upon us in the shape of the law that bears his name, a representative of the humble working class, a laborer, with hands hardened by toil in the shops, also spoke, voicing the unanimous sentiments of the Filipino proletariat in praise of Mr. JONES.

This worthy representative of the laboring class, Sr. Crisanto Evangelista, made a most significant address. He spoke in Tagalog, and following is the translation of his address:

I am here in accordance with the desire of the Federation of Labor and Labor Congress of the Philippine Islands to participate in these services, and though undeserving of the honor I shall address you on behalf of the workingmen of the Philippines.

The laborers of the Philippines participate with all their hearts in our present mourning for the late WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, Representative from Virginia.

On this occasion, when the entire Filipino people manifests its heartfelt grief over the death of the great departed and endeavors to honor his memory, the laboring classes join in those demonstrations of grief and respect, because since we first heard the name of that distinguished person we knew that he espoused and championed our sacred cause, a cause for which we laboring men have on more than one occasion spilled our blood and laid down our lives, many thousands of us.

And why is it that we honor him in this manner and show so much affection for him? It is because of his steadfast efforts to obtain for us a democratic government, a government of liberty and equality for all, in which each will be honored according to his work and his responsibility.

You know what this means so far as we laboring men are concerned. We know our rights, but will gladly submit to such a government.

History relates to us astonishing things concerning the life of the peoples. And fortunately for us who are striving to bring

our government to high honors, there was born, across the sea, a JONES, who, without expectation of any reward, worked hard to improve our condition and put us on the way to become an independent nation.

And after hard struggles in the American Congress, and outside of it; after strenuous work; after illness contracted through his tenacious efforts on our behalf made over there in America, Congressman JONES saw his endeavors crowned with beautiful success. His ideals prevailed, and with it those of the majority of the Filipinos—of the Filipino laboring men.

The American people recognize that we Filipino laborers, who make up the bulk of the population, are not uneducated slaves, as some seem to make us out to be, but Christian, civilized, peaceable people, and lovers of knowledge and liberty.

And knowing this to be so they gave us the Jones bill, named after the man whose untimely death we now mourn, which introduces important reforms in the government of the Philippine Islands.

That bill not only threw open to us the gateway to liberty and independence and granted to the Filipino people more autonomy than it had ever had before, but—and this is why we are especially grateful to our late Congressman JONES—one of its most important features was that concerning the right of suffrage. It reduced the age required in order to vote from twenty-three years to twenty-one. It modified the requirement for the voters with regard to the ability to write and read English or Spanish, making it read any language. Thus a voter need not know how to write and read any foreign language, but his own language is sufficient.

These are the reasons why the representative of the laborers is here, shoulder to shoulder with the other representatives of the Filipino people, doing homage to the memory of a faithful servant of the principles of justice.

WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES! What you have done is deeply enshrined in the hearts of the Filipino workingmen, for whom you have labored and suffered without rest or repose. We will do our best to constantly uphold the principles that you defended. We shall teach our children what you have done for us, and your name will be kept fresh in the remembrance of the Filipino workingmen.

Farewell!

Inasmuch as these services were an act of homage of the entire country, it was, of course, necessary that the voice of the opposition party be also heard. It was the leader of that party himself, Hon. Emiliano Tria Tirona, who spoke on its behalf in that harmonious concert of the representative voices of all the live forces of the nation. He lauded the efforts Mr. JONES had made to give the Filipino people the rights that all nations should have.

Then came the leader of the race. His oration was, in everybody's opinion, the most eloquent and vigorous of all the addresses made, the one in which the spirit of the occasion was most concentrated. The sentences were brief, intense, crisp, of that subtle eloquence so characteristic of Speaker Osmeña. It was an improvisation, the happiest, perhaps, of any produced by the fecund oratory of this illustrious tribune of the people.

The stenographers were not able to take that beautiful address down in full, hence we can not give the complete text of it. We shall, therefore, limit ourselves to inserting as faithfully as possible some portions of it we were able to gather:

Rather than weep over his memory, let us think over the significance of our national loss, of our present political situation on the globe. His death is like that of a great apostle, of one of our own people. He is highly honored not only here but in his own country, and as a proof of this will be the memorial service to be held in the House of Representatives at Washington on May 23. The Americans, like the Filipinos, have lost a great man, and the sorrow of both peoples is just.

We have a number of friends and advocates of our cause in both Houses of the American Congress, but fate willed it that Congressman JONES, of Virginia, should distinguish himself from the rest in the matter of the Philippine cause. When his measure was introduced in Congress giving the Philippines a more advanced form of government there were many who claimed that the bill was not carefully thought and that it would ruin the Philippines, arrest our industries, bring about chaos and dis-

order of our commerce; in short, that it would create untold hardship and misfortune in our country.

But instead of the prediction of the prophets of disaster we have improved and extended our school system, our health service, and the different activities of our country, and instead of distrust and chaos we now enjoy peace and harmony, while the people have struck the road to progress. When we see the failure of the prophets of disasters we rejoice over the fact that we are justified in gathering here to-night.

His work did not only affect the Philippine Islands but also our neighboring countries and the cause of small nations. The Jones law is but a mere continuation of the Declaration of Independence of the American people in 1776. The Jones law teaches and stimulates small countries to aspire for the position we now enjoy and we shall enjoy in the future. He is indeed one of the greatest benefactors of the world, and whatever material testimonial may be erected in the United States or in the Philippines to his memory the Filipinos will always be ready to come forward and vouchsafe that he will live forever in their hearts.

Solemn and august, full of serene majesty, were the words of the Governor General (Hon. Francis Burton Harrison). Here they are:

As an American I am proud to listen to the eulogies of Representative JONES by leading men of the Filipino race; as a friend of the Filipino I am glad to witness once more an enduring proof of their gratitude and recognition of the noble work done in their behalf by an American leader.

Through many years of a long and honored life Mr. JONES labored earnestly and without self-interest for the liberties of the Filipino people. He was fortunate to live long enough to see a great part of his work crowned with success. He had also the satisfaction of knowing that his great fight for the immortal principle that government should exist only with the consent of the governed is the truest exposition of Americanism. Thus his struggle was not only in behalf of Filipino ideals but to uphold American principles.

I had the privilege of knowing Mr. JONES well during the years of our congressional service together, and what always impressed me, in addition to the nobility and generosity of his character, was the absolute sincerity of his nature and his deep devotion to

principle. He had, moreover, a thorough understanding of the Filipino people, and a complete confidence in their abilities and in their future.

It is impossible for me to describe how much I owe to him and to his memory. At all times and upon every occasion he was prompt, decisive, and unfailing in his generous support of my work here. He enjoyed the entire confidence and respect of President Wilson, and has been of inestimable value to the Filipino people during these years of uncertainty so happily resolved by the passage of the law of liberty which bears his honored name. His work will now be taken up and carried on with vigor by his distinguished successor, Mr. Garrett, of Tennessee.

As long as the Filipino nation shall endure the memory of Mr. JONES will live, not only in monuments and in name, but in the hearts of the people. Happy indeed is the man who can go to his eternal rest with the gratitude and affection of an entire race; who can enjoy to the last the blessing of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant"; who can carry with him the conviction that each and every Filipino, from the highest to the most humble, has secured a greater opportunity in life through his efforts. The pity of it is that he could not have lived on to see the independence of the Philippines he loved so well.

This is a wonderful thing—this demonstration to-night in memory of a man who lived and died twelve thousand miles away. If we could suppose his immortal soul to be still sentient of human emotions, we could believe that his heart would now swell with joy. But it is not enough that he should know of this in those immense and distant regions to which his soul has been drawn. He should know that through generations yet unborn his name will be mentioned with respect by orators on the platform, and that his memory will always "smell sweet and blossom in the silent dust" of the Philippines. He will expect more from all of you than respect and honor. When that glorious day shall come that you take your stand among the sisterhood of nations you must remember that Mr. JONES's spirit up above will be watching over you with deep and tender solicitude; that through the trials and tribulations of a young republic, through sunshine and through shadow, in gladness and in sorrow, in failure and in success, his spirit will be with you, and, could he from far above speak to you in human voice, I am sure that he would call in clarion tone: "I expect every Filipino to do his duty."

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

"Life is as a tempestuous sea; happy is he who dies, because he finds the calm after the storm, the silence and repose after the day's hard toil!"

A consoling, philosophical view of death which is to the afflicted soul what the refreshing rain is to the thirsty, withered earth! * * *

But what mysterious prestige possesses death that, although it is the natural and common end of all earthly existence, it overwhelms all with sorrow of such infinite greatness? Is it the disquieting enigma of the "great beyond?" Is it the dread of the unknown and unexplored? Or is it the instinctive aversion, the natural horror of nothingness, of nonexistence?

Not an atom is lost in universal life, which is an ebb and flow without end. * * * This is what one of the greatest thinkers of the world has said. For this reason all religions coincide in considering death as an obligatory transition, not from existence to nonexisteuce but from one existence to another, from one form of being to another form of being. A mere transformation, a simple renovation.

And yet how afflictive and saddening is the spectacle of death! * * * And if the departed is one who was dear to our heart, how we suffer because of his departure!

We know that he who has gone from us has merely gone to another, a better world, where he may be anxiously waiting for us, where he may, perhaps, be watching our progress in this world with loving solicitude. And yet * * *

We know that we are clay and light, spirit and matter; that as soon as the bond of life has snapped the dust of which we are made returns to the dust whence it came, while the essence of our being, the immortal light with which God animated our material frame, returns pure

and undefiled to the eternal rhythm of the infinite. And yet * * *

Why mourn over the death of those whom we love when "persons who die are not lost, because they live and are present not only in the material world, but more especially in the spiritual?"

"The imperfect human senses are often unable to know and feel that presence, but in reality death only gives a new form to life. What a person was in life stays and remains after death. The good qualities and virtues of a person, as well as his defects, are brought out more vividly by his death and are not only retained indefinitely in the memory of his relatives and friends, but exercise a powerful influence upon the mind and character of his descendants."

Who said Mr. JONES was dead?

"Console yourself, you, who have lost a person dear to you; you have not lost him forever. He is no longer perceptible to your senses, yet he has not ceased to live. Perhaps in the mysterious twilight, when the darkness of the heavens descends upon the earth and the prayers of the earth ascend to the heavens, the light of the eyes that quickened your heart with love will form part of the light of some evening star smiling upon your long hours of meditation and grief; the flower your children caress in the garden may be a fiber of the heart of him who loved them so much, of that heart which beat only for their happiness; perhaps the affectionate arms which so often gave you courage in your hours of trial and despair will again caress you in the shape of a gentle breeze refreshing your perspiring brow in the moments of fatigue, or in the form of a fond recollection consoling your downcast heart."

IN THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

EULOGY DELIVERED BY HON. RAFAEL PALMA, MEMBER OF THE FIRST PHILIPPINE SENATE, AND SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, ON THE OCCASION OF THE MEMORIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE IN HONOR OF THE LATE CONGRESSMAN JONES, AUTHOR OF THE FUNDAMENTAL LAW OF THE PHILIPPINES

The event which we now commemorate, though seemingly long past, awakens anew in our soul the feeling of a fresh wound, of a deep pain. On the 16th of April of this year (1918) the distant cables spread from end to end of the archipelago the sad news that Representative JONES, of Virginia, was seriously ill. That message brought sorrow everywhere and the soul of the whole country felt greatly alarmed that it was about to suffer the loss of something priceless, something intimate, something dear. When a few days afterwards the cables flashed the still sadder news of his death there was general consternation in every home of this land; its inhabitants were submerged in profound mourning and meditation.

It is not necessary to reason out, to look for the explanation of, this natural sentiment. The world lives by the law of contradiction, by opposing ideas, by conflicting interests, by warring passions. But amidst this contradiction and antithesis the sentiment that compels man to recognize with piety, with love and gratitude the value of a benefit received, of a favor generously and disinterestedly conferred, is uniform and universal. Hence the Filipino people, after the first moment of stupor and anguish, arose like a single soul to give vigorous expression to its sincere condolence for the death of the illustrious Congressman. And in the messages from the remotest corners of the archipelago and from our political, civic, and social organizations, as well as in the memorial services held in his honor, the tributes exhausted the limited vocabulary of pain, that vocabulary

that does not include, nor can it ever include, all shades and degrees of sentiment in the human heart.

After all those manifestations of public sorrow, after that spontaneous and sincere expression of love and gratitude which the memory of Congressman JONES evoked in every heart, this legislature, as the embodiment of the Filipino people, can not forget him during this session. This legislature is of his creation, his own work, as well as of Congress, and it would be guilty of a breach of courtesy and gratitude if it were to let this session pass without honoring the memory of that great public man, who, belonging as he did to another race, thought so much of the Philippines and so identified himself with the interests of the Filipinos that, in justice and in truth, he has a right to claim for a place among our own heroes and in the sanctuary of every Filipino home and heart.

WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES, in fact, more than a glory to America, is a glory to the Philippines. America might have been the scene of his efforts and triumphs, but the scene of his glory is the Philippines. It is here where his work exerted and will exert a beneficial and lasting influence. It is here where his spirit and his talent have been and will be best understood and appreciated. It is here where the legislation that bears his name will yield its best fruits and where his services will be the object of the veneration and admiration of generations and generations of Filipinos.

It is strange, it is interesting, to note how, once in a while, history presents to the world men of extraordinary talent and character, of pure and elevated principles, whose work and whose influence, instead of being limited within the confines of their country, extend far beyond, leaving a profound impress on the ideas or on the political progress of foreign peoples. For this reason Lord Chatham and Lafayette are better loved and revered in

the United States than in their own countries; Pi y Margal and Morayta more popular in the Philippines than in Spain. It is because these men may belong to their own countries by blood or birth, but they belong more to the countries they have chosen for the scene of their conquests, as the object of their zeal and love, countries that have been nurtured by their doctrines and examples and have profited from their deeds and achievements. Thus the great minds who gave to the world the fruits of their thoughts—Franklin, Newton, Marconi—may in truth be said to belong to no country; they belong to humanity.

It is true that in his State of Virginia WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES will receive the honor and the respect due to one of its illustrious sons. But I doubt very much whether they could love him with the same piety and the adoration of the millions of Filipinos, to-day and to-morrow, who owe to him in their present situation the restitution of that God-given attribute of leading a life as free citizens of a country, a country whose domestic affairs and ultimate destinies they can mold in accordance with their own desires and principles. I doubt whether Virginian posterity shall bestow the blessings and prayers which will be lavished upon him by Filipino posterity that has seen the progress of the cycle of its emancipation—that cycle which has proved and is proving so costly for other countries to go through—by means of that magnificent piece of legislation that now constitutes the corner stone of our political life.

WILLIAM ATKINSON JONES is not only a glory which we may claim; he is besides a symbol—the symbol of true and genuine Americanism. He is for us one of the examples of American tradition who reconcile their conscience and their judgment not with the changing opinions of the ordinary individual but only with the permanent interests of human liberty. He was not, like many, of the superfi-

cial class who considered the acquisition of the Philippines as a mere act of Providence or as a rich spoil of war destined to be a source of commercial profit or political aggrandizement to the Nation. On the contrary, he was of those rare and privileged minds who, placing themselves above selfish national interests, sought inspiration from the noble spirit of those advocates of the great ideal who prepared the American Declaration of Independence and proclaimed the principle of liberty to the peoples of the world.

Hailing from Virginia, saturated with the atmosphere of that land hallowed by the life and death of Washington, he readily saw in the Filipinos' struggle for liberty a worthy object to which he could worthily dedicate the best efforts of his upright mind and of his generous heart. When, with wondering eyes, he beheld that, far from the confines of his country, war was being waged on a weak and defenseless people that did nothing but to uphold its right to liberty, surely it did not take him long to convince himself that the Filipinos were defending their cause with the same valiant spirit, with the same flaming passion for freedom which burned in the soul of the American colonists of '76 when they sought to cast away the chain that bound them to Great Britain.

Therefore, since then, with indefatigable perseverance, with unusual vigor and courage, with a clear vision of the rôle that his Nation was to play in shaping the destinies of the world, he dedicated the last fifteen years of his public career to the defense, in and out of Congress, of the sacred cause of Philippine independence. For years his efforts failed to enlist the attention of Congress. But when, in 1912, the reins of power came into the hands of men of his party he immediately presented his first bill on Philippine independence, providing for the establish-

ment of a Filipino government, which after eight years was to be declared independent. The presentation of this bill left no room for doubt that the Democratic Party really intended to give a definite solution to the Philippine problem contrary to the predictions of those who believed that the promises made in the campaign would never be realized when the party came into power. The bill did not pass, due to the strong opposition it found in and outside Congress; but the efforts of Representative JONES did not wane. The defeat only urged him to redouble his energy and to strengthen a will confident of ultimate and complete victory. He thus introduced another bill on the same subject, which, after countless obstacles, became a law, the law which is at present the organic charter of the Filipino people, the influence and consequences of which, while apparently affecting only the people for whom it was intended, will undoubtedly in the course of time affect inevitably the welfare of other dependent peoples of the world.

Must I speak yet of the patience, the vigilance, the tenacity of purpose and action, the spirit of sacrifice and of valor, which he showed during all that time in the defense of the Filipino cause as if it were his own cause? Did he expect any favor or reward from the Filipinos? No; he owed it to his conviction, to the traditions of his country, and for this reason stood alert, restless, but always firm, maintaining his point of view and his interest till the end, in the confidence—what do I say?—in the assurance that in this way his Nation not only was doing justice to a dependent people but was also showing faith in its traditions, those traditions which have come to make of the American Continent the universally recognized continent of freedom.

He saw what others did not see. With ample prophetic vision he faced not only the present but the future, and, purging it of all prejudice of race and civilization, he desired to assure, more than the material supremacy, the permanent spiritual sovereignty of the United States in the Filipino heart. Was he deceived? No, a thousand times, no. Never have the Filipino people shown greater confidence in the American as he has under the government established by the Jones law. Never was the American flag held dearer and more respected, from north to south, in Luzon, in the Visayas and in Mindanao, as it is to-day when the clouds of uncertainty of yesterday were dispelled and the eyes could with confidence look into the future. Never has the Filipino loyalty been so free from timidity, so frank in the expression of truth and ready to guarantee internal order and maintain public tranquillity, and to offer itself to America in her hour of crisis. Never had the interest and the patriotism of the Filipinos been more active and energetic as in these days to develop the sources of wealth and of common prosperity, to initiate and stimulate those enterprises so necessary to national greatness. Against all the auguries and predictions of the pessimists, the progress in all the walks of ordinary life in this country is moving with order and regularity, under the protection and encouragement of a clean, efficient, and economical government.

These results plainly justify the confidence which Representative JONES has reposed in the Filipino people. He had faith in the goodness of man, in the work of creation, in human nature. He was of those who believed that the Creator has never denied a people the power and the intelligence to govern its own life, promote its prosperity, and pursue its own well-being and happiness. With what pride, therefore, and with what satisfaction he must have

greeted the noble and gallant response of the Filipino people to the confidence placed in them, by the efficient use of the additional powers conferred. And when death closed the last page of his life Congressman JONES brought to the grave that greater satisfaction born of the conviction of having planted the good seed and having seen it bear abundant fruitage. If the teachings of his doctrines and of his works are to mark the path of the future, if the motives enunciated in the preamble of his law and written down by his own pen are to serve as the guide and measure of the future relations between the American and Filipino peoples, I do not have the least doubt that his siprit, wherever it might be, will feel satisfied at seeing the realization of a task which death has cut short.

It is just that we should pay our tribute to the memory of Congressman JONES, that we offer on this occasion the most precious flowers of veneration and love for him who has been the loyal champion, and will be, in history, the father of the Filipino nation. It is just that we vote resolutions expressive of our sorrow, in the name of the Filipino people whom we represent, and erect on his resting place in Virginia a mausoleum paid for in public subscription by the inhabitants of the Philippines. All this, and much more, the illustrious dead deserves for all that he has done for our country. We know not what the future has in store. But if the life of an individual is short, that of a nation is long. The Philippine nation must inevitably emerge some day, and the final outcome of the events in Europe, assuring for the future the formula of a just peace and the relations of sympathy and understanding among nations, large and small, not founded on violence but on free consent, would seem to favor and assure its realization. I hope, therefore, that the Filipino nation will prove that it never forgets those who worked for its

well-being. And in the capital of the nation, when it shall have built its Walhalla (hall of fame), Congressman JONES will figure among our greatest heroes and his statue will stand in a public place to remind not only the American people but the entire world of the truth of the maxim that "the greatest good, the most positive good that can be rendered all peoples is that of their own liberty."

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